CIRCULATION LAST WEEK, 106,000.

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

OUR NEW CHINA SET OFFER.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

VOLUME LVIII. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1890. NUMBER 50.

Miscellany.

The Salvation Army.

The Military Style—Theology—Uniforms—Flags—Statistics—The Novel Mourning Color—Life in the Army.

IT is since the publication of Gen. Booth's book, "In Darkest England," that the Salvation Army, of which he is the leading spirit and acknowledged head, has been brought again to the notice of the general public to a very considerable extent. Among the numerous organizations within our borders, there are in all probability none so decidedly unique as that much talked about aggregation, the Salvation Army.

The originator of the movement was the Rev. William Booth, a minister of the Methodist New Connection. On the 5th of July, 1865, he held an open air meeting at Mile End Waste, opposite the Blind Beggar, one of the most disreputable houses in London. He began to attract workers to his project, and from 1865 to 1878 an organization very like the

GEN. BOOTH.

present one existed, and was known as the Christian Mission. The name Salvation Army was adopted in 1878, and the present military style was put in force. From this time on the progress made has been enormous. In 1881 Commissioner Railton and seven female evangelists landed at New York city, but did not begin operations here. They passed on to Philadelphia, and began their warfare in that city.

The army is not an imitation of any national army, save perhaps in point of discipline. The system has been gradually developed out of itself from the circumstances of the case.

Gen. Booth found that committees were impracticable and that his organization needed a decided head, and that obedience to orders must be the grand motive power, so he established the army and placed it under his immediate supervision as to each and every detail. Every move must have his sanction. He says in regard to implicit obedience: "Despite the alleged unpopularity of our discipline, perhaps because of the rigor of military authority, upon which we have insisted, the Salvation Army has grown from year to year with a rapidity to which nothing in modern christendom affords a parallel. It is only twenty-five years since it was born. It is now the largest Home and Foreign Missionary society in the Protestant world. We have nearly ten thousand officers under our orders, and this number is increasing every day, every one of whom has taken service on the express condition that he or she will obey without questioning or gainsaying the orders from headquarters. Of these, 800 are in the United States. * * * Nor is the submission to our discipline a mere paper loyalty. These officers are in the field constantly exposed to privation and ill-treatment of all kinds. A telegram from me will send any one of them to the uttermost parts of the earth, will transfer them from the slums of London to San Francisco, or dispatch them to assist in operating missions in Holland, Zululand, Sweden or South America. So far from resisting the exercise of authority, the Salvation Army requires to recognize it as the one great secret of its success. A pillar of strength upon which all soldiers can rely, a principle which stamps it as being different from all other organizations founded in our day."

The international headquarters are under the personal command of General Booth and are located in London. There are five territorial headquarters, as follows: United States, at New York; Canada, at Toronto; France, at Paris; India, at Bombay, and Australasia, at Melbourne.

The United States wing of the army is divided into twenty-four divisions and districts which comprises thirty-three states. A wing is commanded by a com-

MAJ. BALLINGTON BOOTH.

sioner, who ranks next to the general; there are fourteen of them, whose commands embrace thirty-four countries and colonies. Commissioner and Mrs. Ballington Booth are in command of the United States forces.

The army has established and now maintains 33 rescue homes for fallen women, 33 slum posts, 10 prison gate brigades, 4 food depots, 5 shelters for the destitute, 1 inebriates' home and 2 labor bureaus, and these institutions are managed by 384 officers.

The Army publishes 27 weekly papers with a circulation of 31,000,000; 15 monthlies, with 2,400,000 circulation, and other publications with a circulation of 4,000,000, making a total circulation of Salvation Army literature amounting to 37,400,000. Among these may be mentioned the *War Cry*, the *Young Soldier*, *All the World* and the *Deliverer*.

The aggregate publication of the *War Cry* in this country is 42,000 copies. The literature of the army is printed in fifteen languages, and the number of languages spoken by its officers is 29. The total revenue of the Army from all sources is $3,750,000. The Army has under its control 66 training schools, of which twelve are in the United States. It is estimated that at the present time there are 18,000 enlisted soldiers in the United States, and $5,000,000 worth of property is held by the Army.

The method of dividing a wing is as follows: The territory is divided into divisions under the command of colonels, divisions into districts under majors, districts into sections under adjutants, sections into stations under captains, and stations into wards under sergeants. All commissioned officers are appointed by the general, and he appoints his own successor. The theology of the army claims full salvation for every man who will accept on God's terms repentance from sin and faith in Christianity. The reason claimed by the Salvationists for their street parades is simply to attract attention, and the uniform is worn for the same purpose. They claim that people are so taken up with worldly affairs that they forget their religious duties and need a reminder. No earthly inducement is made to the officers or soldiers to sign the agreement, they do so without expecting any financial return whatever.

The uniform of the army consists of a cap with a red band about it, a red jersey with "Salvation Army" worked on it, and a blue cloth tunic, also blue trousers. Officers are known by the silver colored S on the collar, and this, with silver stars,

MRS. BALLINGTON BOOTH

is the insignia of rank; five stars denotes a commissioner. The three highest ranks have the army crest worked on the collar also.

The uniform for the women is a plain dress and the army bonnet with the band.

The laws and regulations of the army have been compiled into a code book of 625 pages, which describes all their movements.

The flag of the army, often referred to as the "blood and fire flag," is of red material with a blue border and a yellow star in the center. In this country the stars and stripes are worked in the upper corner nearest the staff. The signification of the flag is unique. The red symbolizes the blood of Christ, the yellow star the fire of the Holy Ghost, and the blue, holiness. The mourning color of the army is white, because death is not regarded by the Salvationists as anything to be dreaded but something to be rejoiced over, as it is the final victory of the soldier. It is claimed that the army never does anything of which it has not first proved the value or the necessity. They say that they have seen the necessity for the use of the bass drum, therefore they use it. No detail is done for its own sake. The officers in this country claim, that as a whole, the churches have been very friendly to them, but they pine for open-air meetings in which our municipal authorities will not let them indulge to any great extent. Almost every detail of the work is done by members of the army. The legal matters, printing, and everything of local character, is done by them. This extends even to mourning and funeral services. They have their own forms of doing these things that are of a highly spiritual character. The rank and file of the army in this country has been drawn largely from the humbler walks of life, and it is among such people that the army seeks to do its work.

The character of the singing and the manner of conducting the meetings at first present considerable novelty to certain classes of people, and it is this novelty that has attracted the recruits to a large extent. Commissioner Ballington Booth is the second son of the general and commands the forces here with great ability. His wife, Mrs. Ballington Booth, is the daughter of a minister of

A PERSIAN CONVERT.

the Church of England. She is a highly cultured lady and gives her entire time to the work of the army. She has made many warm friends among the women of our country who are engaged in benevolent enterprises. She has the esteem of all who know her. The Salvationists, if this country is to be taken as a criterion, have anything but an easy time of it. Their meeting places are from the force of circumstances, as a rule, in some undesirable locality or in connection with a stable, blacksmith shop or other place of a disagreeable nature, because these places can be procured cheaply. Then, too, the officers live in a part of the barracks, so as to keep the expense account as low as possible. They are subjected at all times to scorn, and it requires considerable fortitude and nerve to bear the treatment which they frequently meet. In the West they have livelier times than they have hereabouts. It is not seldom that their barracks are burned above their heads or they are subjected to other indignities of an equally pleasant variety.

OH, DEAR!

You Can't Fool the Postoffice With This Joke of Our Forefathers.

A potal card was mailed at Station F in this city last Tuesday addressed:

Bill
John
Mass.

On the back was this note by the sender, a member of a firm of ivory cavers and pipe makers:

The undersigned made a bet that this would not reach the party addressed. If it reaches the city named and the party addressed cannot be found, please returu to 215 Thirty-third street.

Postmaster Van Cott smiled a long and reminiscent smile when he saw the postal, and said, "Let her go." The postal was sent at once to Andover, Mass., and two days later Louis P. Worth, the sender, got a reply from Postmaster A. Maitland, of Andover, returning the postal. The postmaster said:

There is no such person in Andover as John Underhill, whose name is indicated by your postal. This is an old one. Letters have been frequently received at this office for many years addressed as your card is. Probably each one sending them thinks we will be puzzled over the address, but I have seen it it so often that I know it is a chestnut. It is at least 40 years old to my certain knowledge.

Yours respectfully,
A. MAITLAND, Postmaster.

"It's about time to spring a new one; don't you think so?" said Postmaster Van Cott.—[N. Y. Sun.

Awful Deception.

"Here is a watch I bought of a fellow-passenger on the train to-day," said a man to a Woodward avenue jeweller. "Can you tell me its value?"

"Ten dollars would be a big price for it," was the reply.

"But I gave him $50 for it."

"Can't help that."

"But he said it was worth $150."

"It's worth about $8."

"Dear, dear me! I'm astonished. Why, the man must have actually lied to me!"—[Detroit Free Press.

A Social Pastel.

"This is a stupid world! I wish there was some moral kind of suicide."

"There is. Go into bankruptcy."—[Harper's Bazar.

MRS. CARLYLE'S UNHAPPINESS.

The Lionizing of Her Husband Said to Be One of the Causes.

A writer thinks he has discovered that the lionizing of Thomas Carlyle was, indirectly, one of the causes of Jane Welch Carlyle's unhappiness. It is pointed out that Lady Ashburton conceived a great admiration for Carlyle, and that led, through various stages, to social invitations for him which did not include her. Now, Mrs. Carlyle was an extraordinary woman. She was unquestionably the intellectual peer of any woman of her time; but the English nobility who feted Carlyle merely tolerated her, and she felt that her admittance into their society was merely upon sufferance.

Mrs. Carlyle was far the superior of Thomas Carlyle in culture and refinement. He was a peasant, with the ideas of a peasant in regard to woman. His mother, whom he esteemed, was an ignorant woman who had washed the clothes of her family and brewed and baked for them. Mrs. Carlyle came from the professional classes of England. Her father had been possessed of a good income, and she was brought up with plenty of servants about her. She was delicate in frame and remarkably sensitive in feeling. After she was married she discovered that Carlyle expected her to do the same things that his mother had done, and she murmured not, but attempted to do them.

In the days of their poverty she did all the work about the house, and Carlyle unconsciously imposed upon her. He was very irritable and his stomach was such that he was often in a very bad humor. He would eat no bread but that which his wife baked, and he said no marmalade agreed with him except that which she made with her own hands. He often wounded her feelings without knowing it, and he was filled with remorse when his eyes were opened by her diary, which he first saw after her death. He authorized the publication of the diary, more from a wish to do justice to her memory than from anything else, and he gave it over into Froude's hands with the injunction to publish it if he thought that justice demanded it, but if he published it to print it word for word and line for line as it was written.

TWO WEIRD STORIES.

Some Very Gruesome Recollections of an Old New England Woman.

Even in New England curious and interesting material may be found among old people descended from the English Colonial settlers. About five years ago an old lady told me that 55 years before our conversation the heart of a man was burned on Woodstock Green, Vt. The man had consumption six months before, and his body buried in the ground.

A brother of the deceased fell ill soon after, and in a short time it appeared that he, too, had consumption; when this became known the family determined at once to disinter the body of the dead man and examine his heart. They did so, found the heart undecayed and containing liquid blood.

Then they reinterred the body, took the heart to the middle of Woodstock Green, where they kindled a fire under an iron pot, in which they placed the heart and burned it to ashes. The old lady who told me this was living in Woodstock at the time, and said she saw the disinterment and burning with her own eyes.

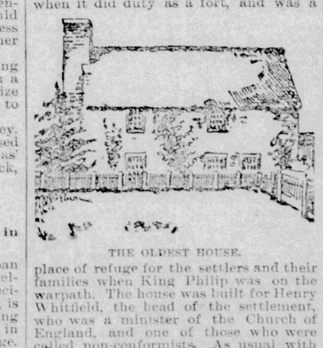
The same old lady said that her uncle, a physician of good standing and repute, was present with other physicians, at the opening of a grave in the town of Malone, N. Y. The reason of the opening was as follows: A "bone auger" had been observed making its way through one of the grave mounds in the churchyard, increasing its height day after day. At last the cause was heard of man beneath the sun

Hoped in heaven hereafter;
Soft and strong and loud and light,
Very sound and very bright.
Heard from morning's rosiest height,
Where the soul of all delight
Fills a child's clear laughter.
Golden bells of welcome rolled
Never more than new, nor cold
Hours so blithe in tones so bold
As the radiant mouth of gold,
Here that rings forth heaven.
If the golden mouth were
Were a nightingale, why then,
Something seen and heard of men
Might be half as sweet as when
Laughs a child of seven.

THIS COUNTRY'S OLDEST HOUSE

A Stone Dwelling in Connecticut Built in Early Colonial Days.

The old stone house, in Guilford, Conn., says a *Yenns Siftings* correspondent, a picture of which is here given, is probably the oldest dwelling house in the United States. Since the date of its erection, in 1640, to the present time, it has been used as a dwelling, with the exception of a few instances in colonial times, when it did duty as a fort, and was a



THE OLDEST HOUSE.

place of refuge for the settlers and their families when King Philip was on the warpath. The house was built for Henry Whitfield, the head of the settlement, who was a minister of the Church of England, and one of those who were called non-conformists. As usual with those early settlements, his followers were of his belief.

The stone of which the house was built was quarried from a ledge about a mile from the site, and the records say was carried on hand-barrows, which was no inconsiderable piece of work. The mortar used in building the walls is as hard now as the stone itself. With the exception of the roof, the house stands to-day just as finished by the builders 250 years ago. The first marriage in Guilford was solemnized in this house, and history tells us that the wedding feast on the occasion consisted of boiled pork and peas. Fitz Greene Halleck, the poet, was born in a house that stood a short distance from the "old stone house."

JEWELRY ODDITIES.

Canoe-shaped devices in silver are late comers in tea strainers.

Spanish dancing girls in bronze gilt compose a new line in paper weights.

A startling innovation in silver cloak buttons is a copy of a hasp and staple.

A mother-of-pearl jockey cap, with gold peak, is a departure in scarf pins.

An odd conception in liquor flasks is an imitation, in shape only, of a dried ham.

Gold key rings, fashioned as wishbones, with the ends crossed, are becoming quite a fad.

A group of colored pearls, intended to form a berry, hangs by a golden stem from a queer chain.

A quaint idea in queen chain pendants is a fringe of pearls dangling from an oval enamelled placque.

A recent introduction is a stamp box which bears on its obverse side a full size postage stamp in enamel.

A lace pin attracting much favorable notice is a knife-edged scroll dividing a circle of sapphires, rubies and diamonds.

A light wood obelisk, constructed to hold a small clock in its base and a thermometer in the upper part, is a novelty.

Misses' rings of to-day assume the form of a coil of rope terminating in the centre in a rude knot of colored pearls.

Goddess of Liberty paper weights, in bronze, with the upheld torch fitted with a taper, will be found a useful office fixture.

An aspirant for honors in the queen charm field is a gold cologne bottle in reduced size, with no other than an ornamental use to it.

It is the latest work of the French sculptor, M. Fremiet. It stands on a granite pedestal. The figure is heroic, the features are stern, and the brow is knit as if with anxiety. It is armed cap-a-pie, and bears in one hand a lance and oriflamme. It was originally intended to take the place of the statue of Joan of Arc now standing in Paris, which was to have been sold to the Fairmount Park Art association for the mere cost of casting the new one in bronze. When the latter was completed, however, the French director of fine arts decided that, as the original statue had been dedicated with numerous formal ceremonies, it would be better not to remove it, and accordingly the present statue passed into into the hands of the Art association for $3,500, the cost of casting it in bronze. A duplicate has been erected in Nantes, the home of the sculptor.

A Fine Market on the Lane.

Mr. Hawker (from Garden City)—Mariar, our fortune is made.

Mrs. Hawker—What's the matter, Abner?

Mr. Hawker—I was goin' through Maiden Lane, daown to York, when one feller asked another how the market was, and he 'lowed that it was over faority dollars a carrot, an' stiff at that!—[Jeweller's Weekly.

Poetry.

THE LOVERS' LITANY.

Eyes of gray—a sodden quay,
Driving rain and falling tears,
As the steamer wears to sea!
I—a parting storm of cheers,
Sing, for faith and hope are high—
None so true as you and I—
Sing the Lovers' Litany:—
"Love like ours can never die!"

Eyes of black—a throbbing keel,
Milky foam to left and right;
Whispered converse near the wheel
In the brilliant tropic night.
Cross that rules the Southern sky!
Stars that sweep and wheel and fly,
Hear the Lovers' Litany:—
"Love like ours can never die!"

Eyes of brown—a dusty plain
Split and parched with heat of June,
Flying hoof and tightened rein,
Hearts that beat the old, old tune.
Side by side the horses fly,
Frame we now the old reply
Of the Lovers' Litany:—
"Love like ours can never die!"

Eyes of blue—the Simla Hills,
Silvered with the moonlight hoar;
Pleading of the waltz that thrills,
Dies and echoes round Benmore.
"Mabel" "Officers," "Goodby,"
Glamour, wine and witchery—
On my soul's sincerity,
"Love like ours can never die!"

Maidens, of your charity,
Pity my most luckless state,
Four times Cupid's debtor I—
Bankrupt in quadruplicate.
Yet, despite this evil case,
An a maiden showed me grace,
Four-and-forty times would I
Sing the Lovers' Litany:—
"Love like ours can never die!"
[Rudyard Kipling.

SINCE WE MUST DIE.

I.

Though we must die, I would not die
When fields are brown and bleak,
When wild geese stream across the sky,
And the cart lodge timbers creak,
For I would be so lone and drear
To sleep beneath the snow,
When children carrol Christmas cheer,
And Christmas rafters glow.

II.

Nor would I die, though we must die,
When weanlings blindly beat,
When cookoo laughs, and lovers sigh,
And O, to live is sweet!
When cowslips come again and spring
Is sweet with their breath,
And Life's in love with everything,
With everything but Death.

III.

Let me not die, though we must die,
When hot as mist the air with cream,
When milch cows in the meadows lie,
Or wade amid the stream;
When dewy-dimpled roses smile
To see the face of June,
And bird and lust meet at the stile,
Or roam beneath the moon.

IV.

Since we must die, then let me die
When flows the harvest ale,
When the reaper lays the sickle by,
And taketh down the flail;
When all we prized, and all we planned,
Is ripened and is full,
And Autumn looks across the land,
And ponders on the past;
Then let me die.
—[Alfred Austin.

A CHILD OF SEVEN.

ALGERNON C. SWINEBURNE.

All the bells of heaven may ring,
All the birds of heaven may sing,
All the winds of earth may bring
All sweet sounds together;
Sweeter far than all things heard,
Hand of harper, tone of bird,
Sounds of woods at sundown stirred,
Welling water's wincome word,
Wind in warir, warm weather;
One thing yet there is, that none
Hearing ere its chimes be done,
Knows not will the sweetest one
Heard of man beneath the sun

Our New Serial Story.

Written for the Blade. Copyrighted 1890.

THE GREAT CHINESE INVASION.

BY FRANK M. EASTMAN.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE BATTLE OF UBET.

Immediately after Haines's departure down the flume, Lieut. Fuller at once put the company on the downward march. The camp was reached in three hours. Arriving there, Fuller found that he brought the first news of the Chinese advance and that Haines had not yet come in. He at once concluded that he must have been hurled through some break in the ruinous flume, and that his death was therefore certain. Accordingly no search parties were sent out after the missing officer.

The news brought by Fuller created the greatest excitement in the American army. Orders were at once given to occupy the foothills above the camp in force, intrenchments were thrown up upon their crests, and artillery to arm them was drawn up. On either hand, at a distance of perhaps a mile, the mountain range rose abruptly in precipitous peaks to an elevation of at least 3,000 feet above the altitude of the range opposite the camp and continued at that height for many miles. The mountains could, therefore, only be crossed at a point just abreast of the camp, and by fortifying the foothills at this point the American commander sought to confine the scene of the approaching conflict to the broken and sloping ground between the range and the foothills, where the great numbers of the Chinese could not be used to such disadvantage to the United States forces as upon an open plain. The plan of the commander was judicious, and was ably carried out.

With the return of light, however, the American general saw to his dismay the long line of the Chinese army drawn up in battle array upon the plain, distant some two miles from his left flank. The tell-tale balloons floating in its rear indicated how the range had been crossed beyond the line of the American pickets. Hasty orders were at once issued and fairly executed, and in a short time the army was drawn up in a position at right angle to that it had occupied during the night. The neglect of the Chinese general to attack while his opponents were shifting their position excited some surprise, and was taken as an indication of lack of ability on his part. At this juncture the arrival of a flag of truce created some excitement, but its mission was nothing more than an offer to exchange Capt. Haines for the Chinese commander's aide, of which the reader has already been informed. Haines was a favorite with the American general, or such a request would have received slight attention at this important moment. The proposition was at once forwarded to the war department at Washington by military telephone, with a favorable recommendation.

And where was Haines at this eventful moment? He was leaning over the rail of a balloon which floated motionless among the mountains opposite the left wing of the Chinese army, and by his side, a spectator almost as interested as himself, stood the lithe figure of Mauna Qua. In what might be called the bow of the balloon stood the Chinese commander, surrounded by his immediate staff. His forces, as well as those of the enemy, lay clearly outlined beneath him, as though drawn upon a map. The telephone in his hand communicated by a dozen different wires with his several corps commanders, whom he thus handled as a chess-player his men. Haines and Mauna stood some distance apart from this group, but Yih-Hun occasionally paused in the midst of his duties to say a pleasant word to them or to answer some question of Haines.

The construction of the machine which he now occupied, similar to those which he had seen on the debarkation of the hostile army, had at first attracted Haines's attention. These air ships were constructed, as Haines had conjectured, of extremely thin plates of aluminum; but, thin as they were, he soon found by a rapid calculation that a balloon made of them was too heavy to be lifted by hydrogen gas. He mentioned this to Yih Hun.

"You are right," said the latter. "Hydrogen gas would not do."

"What do you use, then?"

"Vachygen."

"What's that?"

"One of the elements of oxygen. Our chemists discovered some three years ago that oxygen was composed of two elements, vachygen and veauygen, the first of which is one-fourth lighter than hydrogen. It is this which not only enables us to use aluminum, but also to carry a regiment of men at a time."

"I see," said Haines. "How do they separate the elements?"

"Ah, that would be giving aid and comfort to the enemy if I were to tell you that," was the smiling reply. "That is a military secret. It is a very intricate process, done under enormous pressure, which can only be obtained by means of the Ke-li motor."

"The what?"

"The Ke-li motor. Did you never hear of it? Why, Ke-li was an American."

"Oh!" exclaimed Haines. "The Keely motor. Is there such a thing?"

"Yes. Ke-li came to China some fifteen years ago. The Emperor took him under his protection, and he died recently a mandarin of four tails and a commander in the Order of the Seventeen Imperial Umbrellas."

Their conversation was interrupted by the commencement of the battle. The American army moved forward in line of battle in order to take possession of a slight rise of ground about a half mile in front of its left wing. This elevation was occupied and several batteries were stationed upon it, which at once opened upon the Chinese forces, distance some twenty-five hundred yards. A general advance was then made along the line. The Chinese meanwhile withheld their fire for some time after the American advance began, although suffering considerably from their opponent's volleys. Their forces were drawn up in long, thin, successive lines of battle, while heavy masses of reserves could be seen in their rear.

The scene from the car occupied by Haines was now grand in the extreme. The whole battle lay beneath him, like a picture. The minutest details were visible. The thunder of the artillery, the rattle of small arms, and even the shrill cries of the wounded, ascended to his ears in an incessant, monotonous murmur. Suddenly the Chinese commander placed the transmitter of his telephone to his lips and uttered some words through it. In an instant along the lines of his forces arose light and incessant puffs of transparent vapor as they opened fire. The noise of the battle did not, however, seem to become louder.

"The fire of your troops does not seem to increase the din of battle, Mlle. Mauna," said Haines in French, the only language known to both, to the fair girl by his side.

"No," was the reply. "Our guns are practically noiseless. They make a slight hissing sound and that is all."

"Then you do not use gunpowder?"

"Oh, no; only the Ke-li motor."

Haines asked no further questions, but mentally wondered at the immense capabilities of that mysterous force. Just then he noted preparations for a decisive movement by the Americans. Battery after battery was hurried to the extreme front and a destructive fire was opened from several hundred field pieces. Meanwhile an assaulting party of two entire corps was massed upon the right wing. The whole army then advanced slowly, while the assaulting column dashed forward with loud cheers.

The assaulting column dashed forward in fine order, though losing heavily, but when it had attained a distance of some eight hundred yards from the enemy its advance began to slacken. Haines then saw what were to him two inexplicable movements. He noticed, first, that not only the front ranks of the Chinese army were firing, but that every man in their successive lines of battle was firing straight in front of him, and apparently at the backs of his comrades before him. The elevation at which the pieces were held showed that they could not be firing over their comrades' heads. While wondering at this, Haines noticed through his field glass that the men in the outer files of the charging party, on both sides of the column, were in a state of confusion and panic, and were grazing with consternation to their right and left, and gesticulating in those directions as though they were being attacked from those quarters.

Haines glanced to right and left, but could see nothing from which a flanking fire could have been delivered, nor anything whatever to account for the panic which he witnessed. While he noted all this with surprise and wonder, the column, which had now ceased to advance, began to waver, and in a moment, despite the efforts of its officers, broke, turned and fled. At the instant the calm voice of the Chinese commander was heard at the telephone and in a second the whole Chinese army began moving slowly forward, its advanced wing overlapping and partially flanking the fleeing masses of the broken column upon which they poured a destructive cross-fire. At the same moment the detachment which had repulsed the flanking force of the Americans and had followed it over the foothills opened fire upon the right flank of their army.

Just at this critical period Haines saw the ranks of the Chinese army opposite the American front open to right and left to give passage to a score or more of huge car-like objects, which dashed forward with an almost incredible speed, emitting at the same time a continuous and rapid fire from the guns mounted upon them, as was evidenced from the jets of vapor which incessantly shot from their sides. They appeared like miniature forts, propelled by some internal motor, capable of containing some two hundred men, and apparently armored sufficiently to resist musketry. Their wheels were protected by their armored sides. These machines dashed over the somewhat uneven plain as easily as a battery of field pieces would have galloped over the same. The guns mounted upon their sides were apparently somewhat similar to the machine guns of the United States forces, capable of discharging an enormous number of shots per minute.

Such a shock no enemy could resist, and after a short but ineffectual struggle the army gave way and began a retreat, which was soon converted by the rapid pursuit of the Chinese and the swift assaults of the chariots into a complete rout.

Haines stood gazing upon the rout of his countrymen with a dull feeling of torpid amazement. He felt none of the anguish which he should have experienced. A sensation of stupid bewilderment possessed his mind. A feeling of weakness and fatigue came over him, and he threw himself into a deck chair near at hand and stared at the bottom of the car for a long time. He was vaguely conscious through it all that the Tartar general was standing not far from him and looking with malignant delight upon his distress.

At length he roused himself and looked about him. Wo-Lee had disappeared, but Mauna-Qua was sitting near by and looking at him with a sad and sympathetic expression. It was in no part of Haines's nature to betray weakness in the presence of others, nor especially in that of a woman. He rose with an air of assumed calmness and approached the Chinese girl.

"Well, fortune has smiled upon your banners to-day, Mlle. Mauna," he said. I would I could congratulate you."

"Oh, do not speak of congratulations, Capt. Haines. What subject of congratulation can one find in that dreadful scene? This is the first battle I ever saw. It shall be the last. If it is so dreadful at this distance, what must it be below there, among the dead and dying?"

"Was it Napoleon who said it is well that war is so dreadful or we should become too fond of it."

"It is indeed terrible," she said, simply. "Let us leave this place as soon as possible. I will call Yih and ask him to take us back to camp." As she spoke, her brother approached them.

"You do not take part in the pursuit, Yih?" inquired Haines.

"No; the line of pursuit had been settled beforehand, and will be carried out by the different corps commanders. Father has just given orders for the balloon to return to camp." As he spoke the huge cylinder amidships began to revolve rapidly, and the air-ship started swiftly toward the west.

"There are several things you must explain to me," said Haines, and he described the panic of the assaulting column and the fire delivered by the rear ranks of the Chinese army. "Do you know how all these things happened?" he inquired.

"Oh, yes. Our guns do not shoot in a straight line unless we want them to."

"Do you mean to say that they will shoot around a corner, and that you can flank an enemy directly in front of you?"

"Yes. We can fire around a corner, if the angle is not too acute, and we can flank an enemy directly in front of us. 'This,' as Hamlet says, 'was hitherto a paradox.'"

"How can that be possible?"

"Easily enough. You used to pitch in our class base ball nine at the Point, did you not? Yes. Well, you used to make your balls curve from a straight line, did you not?"

"Of course."

"Well, our guns shoot somewhat on the same principle. They won't shoot at a right angle to the gun, but they curve their balls sufficiently to deliver a very effective flanking fire. With the up-curve the whole army can fire at once, the rear men firing over the front ranks, as you saw to-day, though it looks as if they were shooting at their comrades' backs."

"But you cannot use conical balls."

No, we use round bullets, but the Ke-li motor gives us an initial velocity of 4,000 feet a second, and that gives us as flat a trajectory as you obtain with conical balls and rifled guns."

"And the chariots, or whatever you call them, that I saw to-day, are propelled by the same Ke-li motor, I suppose?"

"Yes. We use it for almost everything."

"Well, it is strange," sighed Haines, "that your people, who are supposed to be so conservative and non-inventive, should have so many novel implements of warfare, while we, who are called the most inventive people on earth, are so far behind you."

"But these are not our inventions," was the reply. "They are mostly the inventions of Americans, but we have seen the value of them and encouraged the inventors, while your people would have let them starve. Our merit consists only in knowing a good thing when we see it."

CHAPTER IX.

A PRISONER OF WAR.

After the battle of Ubet, Haines fell into a mood of listless despair. At last the brotherly attentions of Yih-Hun, the pleasant companionship of Mauna-Qua, and the dignified hospitality of Ki-Tsin drew him from this unhealthy mental condition, and he once more looked forward with some confidence to the future. With the old generalissimo he had become quite a favorite. This person was a man of marked abilities, a shrewd observer, a keen student, and entirely without those prejudices so natural to a nation as conservative as the Chinese. He had been much abroad and had represented his sovereign at the courts of several of the principal nations of Europe, and had thus been thrown in contact with many of the brightest minds of his time. His son's acquaintanceship and former friendship for Haines had prepossessed him in that young man's favor, and upon knowing him personally he soon recognized him as an *esprit fort* and one well informed upon all military and political subjects. He grew fond of his company and Haines, on his part, became equally fond of the dignified old nobleman, often dining alone with him, discussing subjects of mutual interest. In person Ki-Tsin was stout almost to obeseness, with a benevolent face, a finely formed and massive head and an expression of keenness and intelligence.

The army advanced slowly, sometimes remaining in camp for two or three days to allow of expeditions being sent out upon its flanks. In its advances Haines either traveled in the balloon reserved for the household and staff of the generalissimo or rode with Yih-Hun in the advance guard, but though he was an accomplished equestrian and fond of riding, it must be admitted that it was oftener that he appeared by the side of Mauna-Qua in the advances than by that of her brother. He had become very fond of the beautiful Chinese girl—nay! he was on the point of admitting to himself his love for her. She was so different from any woman he had ever known. Raised from a child as an associate of her father and brother and apart from persons of her own sex, her manner had that frankness which is said to be the chief charm of American girls. Her education had been superior to that of the majority of her sisters of the United States.

Haines was in doubt as to what his duties were in the premises. Ought he, as a gentleman, to take advantage of the familiar terms upon which he had been admitted to the family of Ki-Tsin to make love to his daughter? From all these doubts and conjectures pro and con he at last delivered himself by making a confidant of Yih-Hun.

"Go ahead, old man," was his advice, "if Mauna loves you she will marry you. The old gentleman may object, but she can do what she likes with either of us."

"But is it proper for me to speak to her without asking your father's permission?"

"Why, I do not know whether it is just proper or not, but I know it would be confounded poor policy not to do so."

Haines needed the second hint, and that evening, as the great balloon slowly surged its way eastward against a light breeze which came laden with the sweet breath of the prairies, beneath a cloudless sky in which the full moon floated with a good natured expression, he told his love to Mauna as they sat together near the stern. It matters not the words he used. They were the fitting expression of the love of a strong and honest man. The fair girl looked long and earnestly into the anxious face of the man before her, and then, with a little smile, placed her hand, for answer, in his. Her love had dated from the first moment when she saw him lying pale and insensible in her brother's tent.

Long and earnestly did they discuss their future, but it was Mauna who, with sage generalship, decided upon their line of conduct. They were to remain betrothed until the end of the war, whenever that might be, and in the meantime Ki-Tsin was not to know of their engagement. After the declaration of peace Mauna was to announce it to her father, after which matters were to take such a shape as should then be decided on. Haines took a ring from his hand and placed it upon her engagement finger.

"My mother's ring," he said.

She pressed it to her lips, then took from her neck a fine necklace bearing an amulet engraved in Chinese characters with the inscription: "May you get the three manys and the nine likes." "I have worn it since a baby," she said. "The motto is said among our people to bring luck."

Rapidly flew the moments as they sat there, while the balloon ploughed its way through the silent night, and many were the plans which they discussed for their future. At last they rose reluctantly. As they did so Haines saw the gaunt figure of the Tartar General standing in the shadow of an awning at no great distance from them. He called Mauna's attention to him by a pressure of the hand.

"Does that man understand French?" he inquired, after they had walked forward to the waist of the air-ship.

"No; I think not."

"What could he have been doing there?"

"Watching us. In China every official is subjected to a perfect system of espionage. We are all watched here. The Tartar General is really an exalted spy on my father."

Haines was not slow to communicate his good fortune to Yih-Hun. The latter congratulated him cordially. "But I must not conceal from you," he said, "that there are yet many obstacles in your way. Even if my father's consent is ultimately obtained, as I have no doubt it will be, there is another and a very important factor in the problem. It sometimes happens that the emperor takes an interest in the marriage of the daughters of his principal nobles, and commands them to marry husbands of his own selection. This might happen in Mauna's case. Mind you, I do not say it will happen, but it might happen. If it should, there would be no alternative but to obey the imperial malate."

The suggestion of this contingency at once plunged Haines from the empyrean of bliss to the depths of despair, and for a long time he could make no reply. At length he roused himself and said firmly: "I shall not make myself miserable over a contingency which may never happen. I will not believe that what you suggest can occur. Fortune cannot be so cruel. But one thing worries me. You know your old Tartar friend, who is appropriately named Wo!"

"Yes."

"Well, he was standing hidden by an awning when I proposed to Mauna, and I have no doubt he was listening to what I said. If he understands French it is a serious matter, is it not?"

"I do not think he does," was the reply. "But he is a dangerous man, and I have recently suspected him of dark designs against my father. I have refrained from speaking to you on the subject hitherto because you were the innocent object on which he founded his machinations."

"I" cried Haines in amazement."

"Yes. I could not, of course, tell you of it before the arrangements for your exchange had been perfected, because I knew you could not be induced to stay with us another moment after you knew of his schemes. Now, however, the exchange has been perfected and will take place to-morrow. I have told you this in order that you might see the necessity of the greatest care in communicating with Mauna and myself during the continuance of the war. Perhaps it would be better for us not to communicate at all. You will see the necessity of this. It will not be long," said Yih-Hun, condolingly. "I doubt if the war lasts three months longer."

"You deceive yourself, Yih. You underrate our resources and—pardon me—you overrate your own. Your novel engines of war have been effective so far, but our people will soon become accustomed to them, as the Romans did to the elephants of Phyrrus. They will imitate them, and perhaps improve on them."

Yih-Hun shook his head. "You have yet seen but a tenth part of our engines of war," he said. "For instance, do you know what that is?" pointing, as he spoke, to a huge, dark object, to the transport of which a whole balloon of the largest size was devoted.

"How should I?" said Haines, somewhat irritably. "It may be your army soup-kettle for all I know."

"Wait a moment," replied Yih-Hun, smiling, "and I will show you what it is." The balloons were now holding a course which in few minutes would bring them within a half mile of a high, red sandstone butte which reared its head proundly above the chaos of ravines, precipices, hills and plateaus about it. Yih-Hun now gave a rapid command, which was repeated by his orderly through the aerophone of the air-ship. An answering hail was at once heard from the balloon bearing the mysterious object under discussion.

"Now watch the butte," said Yih-Hun, as the fleet of balloons reached a position where the butte was, in nautical parlance, broad off their weather bow. "Look there."

As Haines obeyed this injunction a slender thread of light shot from the side of the engine referred to, and a shrill, whistling sound, like the hissing of a whip-lash, was heard. At the same moment the summit of the butte burst into an intolerably brilliant flame. Haines waited to see the fire go out, after the charge which had evidently been thrown upon the hill should be consumed, but the flames grew fiercer and fiercer until it was evident that the immense, solid sandstone butte was being consumed.

"It looks," said Haines, "very much as though this might be a fair imitation of 'the fire that burneth forever and ever,' to use our Scriptural phrase. Anything that will burn up solid sandstone would probably revel in the combustion of ice or snow. Why did you not use this contrivance at Ubet?"

"Why," replied Yih-Hun, in a serious tone, "both my father and myself doubt if it can properly be used in civilized warfare—that is, against bodies of troops. It is too horrible in its effects. At a half-mile range a whang-ho, as we call the machine, will throw a spray of fire similar to that you have just seen over a space equal to that ordinarily occupied in action by a division of troops. That means that every enemy within the radius named would be burned alive."

"There seems to be no limit," said Haines, thoughtfully, "to the number and ingenuity of your engines of war, but if we cannot fight you we can at least starve you. You will find it impossible to feed your immense numbers after your forces get a little further inland."

Yih Hun smiled. "Taste this," he said, as he handed his companion a small cake of the color and somewhat the consistency of chocolate. Haines tasted it. It had a nutty, pungent flavor, not at all disagreeable.

"What is this?" he asked.

"It is a food made from the nut of the kola tree. It was first made and used by the French. It is nutritious, sustaining and stimulating. Two of these little cakes are a meal for a strong man. Used with the commonest kinds of vegetables or grasses it supplies all that is necessary to support life. A soldier can carry a three months' supply, bes

Recent Literature.

The Latest Volumes That Have Reached the Blade Book Table.

"Dreams of the Sea" is a holiday book with pictures of marine subjects handsomely and delicately produced in colors, and accompanied with appropriate texts from such poets as Whittier, Richard Henry Dana, and from the German of Heine selected and arranged by Lulu Mae Walker. The lithographic work by Armstrong & Co. is skillful and beautiful.

It is published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston, who also send three handsomely illustrated juvenile books, as follows: "Zigzag Journeys in the Northwest," by Hezekiah Butterworth; "The Knockabout Club in North Africa," by F. A. Ober; and "Little Ones' Annual." The first is the twelfth of this famous series the sales of which the publishers say have exceed 300,000 copies. Mr. Butterworth's picture forms the frontispiece of the volume.

Estes & Lauriat also publish "The Pine Tree Coast," by Samuel Adams Drake, in which the author describes and illustrates the peerless scenery, quaint old seaports, and romantic story of the more than 2,000 miles of Maine seaboard, as it never has been done before.

"London Letters," by G. W. Smalley, (two vol.) is a compilation of the work on various subjects which this writer has contributed from time to time to the New York *Tribune*. The letters cover a considerable period of time and a wide range of topics, and in spite of the fact that they were originally aimed at the touch-and-go interests to which a newspaper appeals, have a value in the contributions they make to recent history. They are published by Harper Brothers, New York.

From the same publishers in a series entitled "Prime Ministers of England," comes a most interesting volume upon "Lord Beaconsfield," by James Anthony Froude.

"Dina's Livery," by Eva Wilder McGlasson, is a romance constructed in and about one of the most unromantic centers—a Shaker settlement. It is also published by the Harpers.

"Destiny," by Mrs. R. E. Nelson, author of "Dorance," is a story of commonplace life for young people. It is published by John B. Alden, New York.

"Sweet William," by Marguerite Bouvet, is illustrated very prettily by Helen Margaret Armstrong. It is one of the sweetest and most pathetic of child stories. Published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

"Savonarola," from the same publishers, is a biography of this remarkable man by Wm. Clark, M.A. L. L. D.

"Education and the Higher Life," by J. L. Spalding, will be read with pleasure by those who are looking for spiritual food. It is full of the clear light of love to humanity, and a desire to help individuals to live. It is published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

That a woman may be called upon to do a man's work even in the "home" sphere, which orthodox people maintain is her only place, is shown in Harriet Riddle Davis' little novel called "Gilbert Elgar's Son." It is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

"The Odds Against Him; or, Carl Crawford's Experience," by Horatio Alger, jr., is a story for boys. Published by the Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

From the same company comes the sixth volume of "Best Things from Best Authors," a work which has been before noticed in these columns.

"The Golden Key," a charming fairy tale practically presented by George McDonald, is one of the booklet issues of the season and one of the best. Published by D. Lothrop company, Boston.

From the Century Co., New York, comes "Another Brownie Book," by Palmer Cox, which needs no word of commendation other than that it is a worthy successor of its predecessor in text and illustration.

Some beautiful little things with colored illustrations have been brought out by G. P. Dutton & Co., 31 West 23d New York City. One of which is entitled "Jack Frost and Other Stories," the tales being written by different authors and the illustrations which are exquisite, in accordance with the text.

"Shakespeare Pictures" and "Pennyson Pictures" are lively little souvenirs containing in tasteful covers a number of the best known characters of each poet in various attitudes with appropriate coloring.

Ringing Noises

In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, or snapping like the report of a pistol, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also results from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for catarrh, which it cures by eradicating from the blood the impurity which causes a d promotes this disease.

"For 25 years I have been troubled with catarrh in the head, indigestion and general debility. I concluded to try a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it did me so much good that I continued its use till I have taken five bottles. My health has greatly improved, and I feel like a different woman."—MRS. J. B. ADAMS, 8 Richmond Street, Newark, N. J.

"I used Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh, and received great relief and benefit from it. The catarrh was very disagreeable, especially in the winter, causing constant discharge from my nose, ringing noises in my ears, and pains in the back of my head. The effort to clear my head in the morning by hawking and spitting was painful. Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me relief immediately, while in time I was entirely cured. I am never without the medicine in my house as I think it is worth its weight in gold."—MRS. G. B. GIBB, 1029 Eighth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh with very satisfactory results. I have received more permanent benefit from it than from any other remedy."—J. F. HUBBARD, Streator, Ill.

N. B.—Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

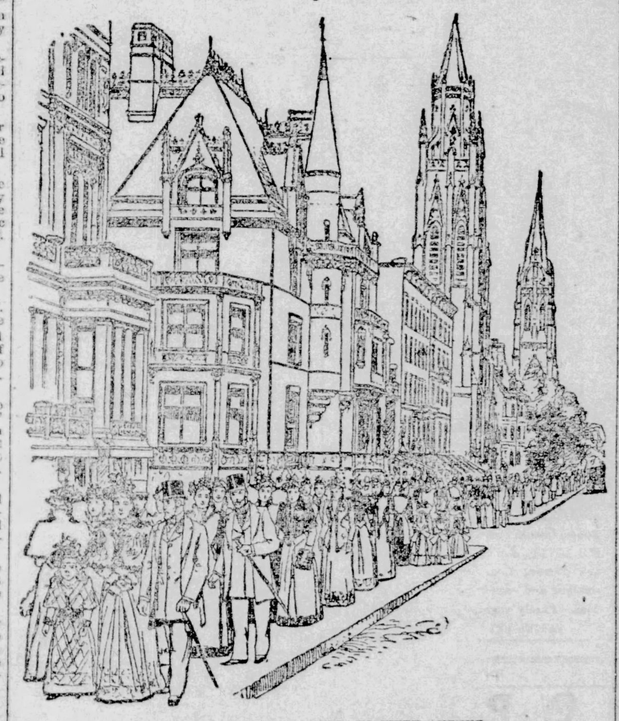
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

New York Parades.

The After-Church Parade in Fifth Avenue—The Beauty Parade in Broadway—All Have Their Peculiarities.

Nothing indicates more plainly the fact that New York is constantly growing than the continual changes in features, says the *Sun* of that city. One of the best of the features to depart has been the Sunday afternoon parade in Fifth avenue. The time was when that avenue was actually, as it is now nominally, set apart for the wealthy and socially prominent citizens. Many ladies can recall the time when they sat at parlor windows behind half-drawn curtains on a Sunday afternoon and watched the well-known New Yorkers as they strolled by. But that custom savored of a provincial town, and it had to go. New parades have sprung up, however, that are as distinctive as that was, and are much more typical of the big Empire City of to-day. The original Sunday afternoon parade was destroyed by its own exclusiveness. There is yet a Sunday afternoon parade, but in it the residents of Cherry and Murray Hills may brush shoulders. It is a big parade, too, and interesting, but not so distinctive as four other parades that have peculiarities for special recognition.



THE AFTER CHURCH PARADE IN FIFTH AVENUE.

The first of these is the after church parade on Sunday. It is not made up entirely of churchgoers certainly, for it is swelled considerably by non-churchgoers, with the evident purpose of gazing on the pretty women and observing the conspicuous men and the stylish carriages. Fifth avenue wakens into life shortly before the church doors open, when the early strollers come out for a brisk walk. After the sexton and his assistants have slowly and deliberately. The fact that it is getting late is denoted by the increased rapidity with which the churchgoers move. When the church doors are closed and the services have begun, the avenue is for a time almost deserted. The private carriages stand in front of the churches, and the lines extend into the side streets.

About noon a throng comes along the east side of the avenue above Forty-second street that puzzles the casual stroller. The women are fashionably dressed, and most of them are pretty; the men are intelligent and well groomed; yet there is something about them which divides them from the other throngs an hour before. There is something Oriental about them. They are the members of the Jewish congregation of the Temple Eman-El. The children have been to school, and their parents have been listening to a Sunday morning lecture. It is a very large congregation, and the members form a parade in themselves on their way home.

Half an hour later the church doors are opened and the big parade begins. Many of the sightseers have walked up and down, waiting to join the churchgoers. From St. Thomas's at Fifty-third street, a big throng comes, and the carriages roll up one by one and are off with their owners. Everything is done quietly and decorously. There is no man standing on the corner shouting the names of employers, but each coachman keeps his eyes open and takes his turn. Many of the sightseers are on the east side of the avenue, but the parade is confined almost entirely to the other side. Persons who come from churches on the east side cross over, although they have to go back again.

There are many beautiful dresses on exhibition, and as far as the eye can see up and down the avenue there is a throng of people, and bits of conversation can be heard. In front of the Windsor and Buckingham hotels are a number of men who are sufficiently interested in the parade to spend an hour in watching it. The parade lasts until after half-past 1 o'clock, and the avenue is deserted again for a short period.

The afternoon parade begins with the less prominent elements not long after 2. The club windows are occupied by members who watch the passers-by. The difference between lower Fifth avenue and upper Fifth avenue is again manifest.

THE AFTERNOON PARADE IN BROADWAY.

All the other noticeable parades are on week days. One begins at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and is confined to Broadway, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets. That, too, is mainly on the west side of the street. It is really New York's beauty show. All types are represented. There is the athletic girl with her swinging gait. There is the fashionable girl, whose costume fits her like a glove, and who has the very newest and sweetest things in the way of dress. There is the small girl with the big dog, and the big woman with a tiny dog. Not the least prominent in the throng are the actresses, who are more or less well known, even in their street costumes.

Just why the pretty women of the town come together this time of day, and in this particular locality, it is hard to say. Evidently each participant desires to view the others and enjoy life and the change in it. This parade varies in duration according to the time of year. Nowadays, when darkness comes on at about 5 o'clock, it begins a little earlier in the summer, and closes earlier.

An Appreciative Listener.

Customer—"I want some kind of a door spring, one that won't get out of order."

Hardware Dealer—"A door spring?"

Customer—"Yes, and one that won't require the strength of an elephant to open."

Dealer—"Hem!"

Customer—"And yet it must be strong enough to bring the door all the way to, and not leave it swinging open a couple of inches."

Dealer—"I see."

Customer—"And when the door closes I don't want it to ram shut like a catapult with a jar that shakes the house from its foundations."

Dealer—"Yes; you want one that will bring the door all the way to, and yet do it gently."

Customer—"That's the idea. But I don't want any complicated arrangement that requires a skilled mechanic to attend to it."

Dealer—"No, of course not; you want something simple, yet strong and effective."

Customer—"That's the task; something that can be put on or taken off easily; something that will do its work quietly yet thoroughly, and won't be eternally getting out of order."

Dealer—"I see. I know exactly what you want, sir, just exactly."

Customer—"Well, show me one."

Dealer—"We don't keep door springs."—[New York Weekly.

The Pride of His Class.

He was a bright, handsome boy of sixteen, sunny-tempered, brilliant and engaging, the delight of his parents, the joy of his home, and the pride of his class. But a shadow fell across his bright prospects. It began with a trifling cough; soon came premonitions of consumption, his strength failed, his cheeks grew hollow, and he seemed doomed to an early grave. Then a friend advised Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. He tried it and was saved. Health and strength returned, his cheerful voice rang out again across the school playground, his cheeks again grew rosy, his eyes bright. He is still "the pride of his class," and he graduates this year with highest honors.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh positively cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents, by druggists.

A Strange Name for It.

Jean Paul Richter, the poet and author, while traveling through Germany came to a small town, at the gate of which he was required to give on account of himself.

"What is your name?"

"Richter."

"What trade do you follow?"

"I am an an author."

"An author! What's that?"

"That means I make books."

"Oh, yes, I understand," replied the official, "what you mean to say; but what newfangled names they have for everything nowadays! Here we call a man who makes books a bookbinder."—[Texas Siftings.

It Weighed on His Mind.

Mr. Magnus Scott—If I tell my husband to go from some unusual errand it worries him so much that he can't get it out of his head.

Mrs. Billsdoo—I have noticed the same thing in my husband. Only yesterday I told him to order a load of wood, and during his sleep last night he frequently exclaimed: "Let's have another dollar's worth of chips."—[American Stationer.

A Curious Slip.

Railroad President—What does this mean, sir? You have one of the suburban trains leaving a station at 8 o'clock.

Superintendent—I—I thought that was all right.

President—Right? Who ever heard of such a thing, sir? You must be crazy! The idea of any suburban train, anywhere, leaving a station exactly on the hour! Make it 7:59 or 8:01.—[New York Weekly.

Difficult Literary Feat.

Scribbler—Have you read my book, "The Grandfather's Revenge?"

Hacker—From the first to the last word, Scribbler—Was it so interesting as that?

Hacker—Um—er—fact is, Quilldig bet me that I could not read the whole book, and I took him up. I was determined to win.—[American Stationer.

Quite Another Person.

Servant—There is a gentleman at the door with a bill.

Mr. High Liver—Nonsense; he is no gentleman. Tell him I'm engaged.—[Texas Siftings.

A Financier.

Teacher—If you have two nickels in your savings bank, and you give them to a poor beggar, what are you then?

Johnny—Broke.—[Texas Siftings.

A Regular Beat.

Debtor—You can't collect that from me, sir.

Collector—No?

Debtor—No, you can't get blood out of a turnip.

Collector (in disgust)—Apparently not, neither can I get money out of a beet.—[Texas Siftings.

Made Him Sick.

Doctor (on ocean steamer)—Your turn has come, I see, sir. Allow me to—

Seasick Passenger (an old bachelor)—N-o, n-o, doctor. It—it will soon pass off. It isn't sea—sensickness. I looked too long at those—those bridal couples.—[New York Weekly.

Impossible to Buy It.

Mrs. Porkupine (of West)—Now, there is a charming imported vase. I must buy it at any price.

Dealer—It's a very fine piece; but it is of domestic manufacture and exceedingly cheap—only $10.

Mrs. Porkupine—Do you mean it?

Dealer—Certainly, madam.

Mrs. Porkupine—What a shame! And so lovely!—[American Stationer.

Styles in Vehicles.

Dealer—"I am sure, madam, you could look the city through, and not find a handsomer carriage than this."

Mrs. D'Avnoo—"Oh, it's handsome enough, but it looks too comfortable to be stylish."—[New York Weekly.

FOR A DISORDERED LIVER try BEECHAM'S PILLS

Fun in Wall Street.

Three Hundred Million Dollars Lost and Won in the Recent Upheaval—The Winners and Losers—Shrinkages.

There were more players around the board in the recent big game in Wall street than had been the case in years before. Congress, itself, took a hand in it, and had shuffled the cards by passing the silver bill, says the New York *Journal*, which was to boom stocks sky high. The advertising which the silver bill received for months previous to its passage drew the players from every branch of business, all eager to get on board of the expected boom. Jewellers, produce dealers, dry goods merchants, clerks and women flocked into Wall street and bought stocks, as a rule, at about the highest prices current in May and June last. It was to be a movement by the public, in which such veteran players as Jay Gould and his followers were to be barred out. Suddenly there came a hitch in the boom.

In spite of the Silver bill, stocks began to go down and money grew tighter and tighter. Some powerful unseen force seemed to be pressing the market down and down. Margins were wiped out in an hour, stocks which looked as strong as mountains gave way, and the boom degenerated into a gigantic liquidation. Men who lost their money wondered what the unseen power was. It is plainly seen, now that its objects are accomplished. Many of the opponents of the largest player have lost heavily, and he is in control of four great companies which were in other hands when the big game began.

The Men Who Won.

It is estimated that the shrinkage in values of stocks and bonds upon the New York Stock Exchange since June 1, amounts to $300,000,000. A comparatively few men got a share of the money that was lost.

"You can count the winners upon your fingers," said a veteran broker yesterday. "Where one man won a thousand lost."

Far and away the greatest winner was Mr. Jay Gould, whose present and prospective gains by the upheaval will easily net him $30,000,000. Mr. Gould is said to possess an ambition to be the richest man in the world, and his last brilliant deal in the stock market will give him a big boost toward the goal. It is not in money alone that Mr. Gould comes out a winner, but also with a fame and prestige greater then ever before.

Mr. Gould made at least $5,000,000 as a bear during the decline. He was known to be a large seller of Union Pacific, Richmond Terminal, Pacific Mail and Atchison, all properties which he desired to acquire a hold upon. When they had reached bottom Mr. Gould covered with a profit and bought thousands of shares.

He has regained control of the Union Pacific railroad, which he gave up five years ago upon his retirement from active business. He has acquired a very large interest in Atchison, sufficient to prevent it from further opposing his Missouri Pacific system, and thus indirectly putting hundreds of thousands of dollars into his pockets.

Gould has resumed control of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, and has placed his son George in the president's chair, to the discomfiture of the young man's enemies. He has secured a large interest in the Richmond Terminal system, which will hereafter be worked as a connection of the Gould roads.

By his control of Pacific Mail the little magnate shuts off its opposition to his Missouri Pacific and other trans-continental interests. Mr. Gould also has his eye on the Baltimore & Ohio road, and his new prestige will aid him toward obtaining control of that great property. He has on hand 1,000,000 shares of stock, and he is liable to increase his holdings to 2,000,000 at no distant day.

An advance of ten points on the latter holdings would mean a profit of $20,000,000. Some of the stocks have gone up half a dozen points since he bought them. Mr. Gould is now the principal railroad magnate in the world and his ambition is again aroused. His health is good, and he is said to be resolved to impress upon the speculative community the very evident fact that he is alive and kicking.

The Rockefellers Ahead.

The Rockefellers, John D. and William, came out way ahead. They are understood to have been short of the Northern Pacific and North American company's stocks at high figures, and they were the heaviest buyers when the prices touched bottom. They bought so much that they are now in control of the Northern Pacific properties, and they will undoubtedly put in a new president in the place of Henry Villard.

They came into possession of 100,000 shares of Northern Pacific preferred in a single block. It was a great opportunity for rich men to pick up cheap securities, and the Rockefellers were not slow to perceive the fact.

Their winnings are put down as $10,000,000, and will be much more when the stocks they acquired appreciate in value, as they will surely do.

Another big winner is Addison Cammack, the principal bear operator, who began selling stocks four months ago. Cammack is not a daring operator, and he runs quickly when the market begins to go against him. As long as it goes his way, however, he plays it heavily and persistently, and that is what he did in the recent game.

When he got up from the table it is calculated that his pockets bulged out with $5,000,000 more than when he sat down. He pounded the Northern Pacific stocks without mercy, and his winnings on North American alone are placed at $1,000,000.

The men who figure as brokers for the big bear also made some money in the deal. A. H. Coombs is credited with clearing up $500,000 and Wm. B. Wheeler as much more.

Van Emburgh & Atterbury, who are favorite Cammack brokers, are said to have scooped $500,000 out of the smash.

James R. Keene, who is on intimate terms with the leading bear, was not forgotten in the deal. He received a tip in time, and he went short of Sugar Trust around 85 and of the Villards at the top. Friends of the ex Californian say that half a million dollars will about fill the bill of his winnings.

Washington E. Conner made about $300,000. He did not turn in time, or he could have made more. Mr. Conner and Mr. Gould are not the best of friends now, and Jay did not give Wash the tip to go short, but Conner is so familiar with Gould's movements that he soon saw how the tide set in and became a bear on his own account.

Giovanni Morisini, who is particularly well-informed in regard to Mr. Gould's plans, is believed to have made $1,000,000 during the troublous times.

Men Who Lost.

With very few exceptions the Stock Exchange brokers lost heavily. They all held stocks which rapidly depreciated in value, and their losses range from $10,000 to $500,000 apiece.

John D. Slayback, one of the quickest and best known of the room traders, is said to have lost the larger amount. He was a howling bull on Lackawanna and Western, and he, unfortunately, refused to turn until his losses reached almost $1,000,000.

Deacon S. V. White could easily have dropped $500,000 by the decline in Lackawanna, and it is quite likely that this was the case.

Henry Villard was the largest individual loser. When he sailed for Europe last June Mr. Villard was worth $10,000,000. His wealth was mostly in Northern Pacific and North American stocks, and these he was compelled to sell in order to raise cash to keep his margains and contracts good. It is computed that Mr. Villard's losses will foot up $9,000,000, leaving him $1,000,000 to start over again with.

As Mr. Villard has several times acquired immense fortunes from a smaller sum than this, it is not probable that he is greatly discouraged. A more grievous loss than that of his money to Mr. Villard will be the control of the Northern Pacific properties, which he will be obliged to relinquish for the second time.

The North American company lost $15,000,000 in trying to support the price of its own stocks. This loss will fall upon the stockholders, who are rich men and can afford it. Some of them are J. R. Colby, Colgate Hoyt, J. A. Colgate and the Standard Oil people, who were large holders of the company's stock.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. may lose $1,000,000 by the decline in the Atchison, and Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, it is said, is out of pocket as much.

Thousands of customers of the Stock Exchange brokers lost sums of from $1,000 to $300,000, a total probably of $50,000,000. Among the losers were the firms which were compelled to make assignments for the following amounts:

Decker, Howell & Co.	$10,000,000
C. M. Whitney & Co.	1,000,000
Gregory, Bailou & Co.	1,000,000
P. W. Galnaudet & Co.	1,000,000

Then there were many similar failures, as those of David Richmond, $50,000; J. C. Wolcott & Co., $50,000; Benjamin K. True, $25,000; Randall & Wierum, $50,000; W. F. Owens, $30,000, and the North River Bank, whose losses are yet problematic.

The Enormous Shrinkage.

In round figures of millions the shrinkage in value of the principal active stocks from November 1 to November 17 is appended. Added to the shrinkage in bonds and in stocks not actively dealt in it will be seen that the estimate of $300,000,000 as the total depreciation in values during the decline is not an exaggerated one.

Name of stock.	Price on Nov. 1.	Price on Nov. 17.	Shrinkage.
North American	34	7	$ 10,000,000
Pullman	210	175	14,000,000
Del. & Hud.	139¼	129¾	7,000,000
D., L. & W.	143	124	13,000,000
Northwest	108	105	4,000,000
Manhattan	105	95	2,000,000
C., B. & Q.	91	84	11,000,000
Edison Co.	97	77	10,000,000
Rich. Ter.	19	13	2,000,000
Louisville	77	67	4,000,000
Rock Island	76	66	4,000,000
Mo. Pacific	99	60	5,000,000
N. Pacific pref.	74	57	3,000,000
Sugar Trust	68	49	5,000,000
P. Mail	89	32	4,000,000
Atchison	34	24	7,000,000
N. Y. Central	112	98	12,000,000
Lake Shore	107	94	8,000,000
Total shrinkage			$125,000,000

How Stocks Were Sacrificed.

Much surprise has been expressed by people who are not familiar with the Wall street game at the reckless manner in which stocks were thrown over during the decline.

"Sell them at any price!" was the cry, and it was the opportunity that the purchasers had been working and waiting for.

Hundreds of thousands of shares of valuable stocks were sacrificed at less than their known intrinsic value because they had been put up as collateral for loans, and the lenders exercised their privilege of realizing upon them to the loss of the borrower.

The business of the Stock Exchange is largely done upon borrowed money. Decker, Howell & Co. were in the habit of borrowing from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 every day, and other large commission firms are equally liberal borrowers. The loans are mostly obtained from the banks and trust companies, and stocks and bonds are put up as collaterals.

There are call loans and time loans. Call loans mean that the lender can call for his cash at any moment. If it is not forthcoming he can order the stocks or bonds which he holds as collateral sold upon the stock exchange at once, at any price they will fetch. In this way prices are knocked to pieces, and the borrower is compelled to stand the loss, as he accepted those conditions when he took the loan. Time loans are those by which the borrower agrees to return the loan at a certain time.

In the meantime, however, if the collateral which he has pledged for the loan depreciates so much in value that the lender is not fully protected he can call for more collateral, and if it is not forthcoming his stocks can be thrown over.

—An Ohio lady was so frightened by a snake that her glossy black hair turned white as snow. It was soon returned to its original color by Hall's Hair Renewer.

TEXAS SIFTINGS.

Still for war—the moonshiners.

A corn dodger—the total abstainer.

Writers of erotic literature are people of broad views.

A miser and a liberal man can divide the motto, "Forget and forgive."

One wouldn't object to hold the mirror up to Nature if it was a good looking lass.

A little girl wept because she couldn't go to the "Chris-thank-ye mum" show.

The soldier who brings a wooden leg home from the war, finds himself on a different footing at once.

It is 21 years since "Black Friday," but "Blue Monday" comes every week to many men.

A lad who failed his pants to brace
With the support a buckle gave,
The painful fact could not erase
That he was but a gallus slave.

In Dayton, O., two ballet girls appeared on the stage in an intoxicated condition. They were loaded for bare.

Judging from the large number of Spanish dancers that drift into this country, Spain must be a great place for hops.—[Texas Siftings.

Gratifying To All.

The high position attained and the universal acceptance and approval of the pleasant liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, as the most excellent laxative known, illustrate the value of the qualities on which its success is based and are abundantly gratifying to the California Fig Syrup Company.

A Chemical Paradox.

Professor—Now, an oxide is a compound of oxygen and a base destitute of acid. Can you mention an example?

Student—Shoe leather.

Professor—You are wrong. But why do you think that shoe leather is an oxide?

Student—Isn't shoe leather ox hide?—[American Stationer.

An Addition to the Animal Kingdom.

Teddy—Popper, 'th there a animal called a peuthilf

Popper—No, child; a pencil is an article to write with.

Teddy—Then what doth Mithter Snively mean when he sayth he driveth a penthil for a living?—[American Stationer.

Appropriate Nomenclature.

Binks—A good name for a journal would be "The Pencil."

Jinks—Because it would have some point to it?

Binks—No. Because every one would take it.

Jinks—Or borrow it.—[American Stationer.

What Does He Mean?

Novelist—All of my novels are registered at the postoffice as second class matter.

Persimus—They ought to be.—[American Stationer.

An Inducement.

Merchant—I don't want your paper.

Canvasser—If you will subscribe, I will see that a good obituary of you will be published in the paper when you die.—[American Stationer.

COPYRIGHT-1890

A feeble woman

is restored to health and strength, by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. If you're overworked, "run-down," or debilitated, you need it. It's an invigorating, restorative tonic, and a soothing and strengthening nervine, imparting tone and vigor to the whole system. It's a legitimate medicine, too—carefully compounded by an experienced physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. For all the chronic weaknesses, functional derangements, and painful disorders peculiar to the sex, it is an unfailing remedy. It's because it *is* unfailing that it can be sold under a positive guarantee. If it fails to give satisfaction, in any case for which it's recommended, the money paid for it will be promptly returned.

It is a legitimate *medicine*—not a beverage. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to sour or ferment in the stomach and cause distress. As *peculiar* in its marvelous, remedial results as in its composition.

The Camp Fire.

☞ Contributions for this department from the old soldiers are solicited by the editor; but short and lively personal and historical sketches, interesting reminiscences, etc., are preferable. Every comrade will be recognized, and no contribution will be overlooked. Nothing from the records is desired, as we are supplied with a full set.

Mad Freak of Battery D.

THE rebel army was lying along the south bank of the Potomac in the winter of 1861-'62, threatening the city of Washington by extending its right down the river about 40 miles and building its blockade batteries on the south bank, cutting off all navigation by the river, and thus forming a complete blockade of navigation. At the time Gen Joseph E. Johnston was in command of the rebel army and Gen. McClellan was in command of the Army of the Potomac, says a writer in the New York *Times*. The capital of the nation was threatened and its water communications cut off. Gen. Hooker was stationed on the north, or Maryland bank of the river, opposite the blockade batteries, with a division of about 8,000 men, to watch the movements of Johnston's army at that point.

The threatening attitude of Johnston's army, both as against Washington and in crossing the Potomac river during the entire winter, had put the government into unpleasant straits. Foreign representatives at Washington urged the government that if it could not get the enemy away from its own capital and keep open its lines of communication, then their governments had no alternative except to recognize the Confederacy and give it the same standing among nations that they gave the United States.

The President and secretary of War urged McClellan to attack and push Johnston's army back and thus relieve this pressure both from foreign powers and from home influences. McClellan would not move. His views were that the state department should take care of the foreign relations, the President of home affairs, and he would take care of the army in the manner he thought best. As a whole, matters were in bad shape for the government; indeed, about as bad as they could well be, for at that time, in a military sense, the Confederacy was decidedly ahead of the United States in nearly every particular.

The 1st regiment of New York Light artillery was in the camp of instruction at Washington during the winter. There were in the regiment twelve light batteries. As each battery was thought to be sufficiently drilled to take the field it was sent to the front. Some went to one part of the army and others to other parts. March 8, 1862, battery D was sent to Gen. Hooker, opposite the rebel blockade batteries. It reached its camp on the 4th; on the 5th it was ordered to send one section of two guns to do picket duty on the banks of the river facing the heavy mounted forts on the south side. The river was just one mile broad. The officers and men of the battery were as green as new officers and men can well be in all things which appertain to active service in the field—that is, while the officers had learned to drill and take care of their battery they had not yet learned that no demonstration should be made against the enemy without direct orders from the commanding general.

This was Sunday, a beautiful and clear spring day. No hostile demonstrations were being made on either side, and with the field-glasses the rebel officers and men could be seen by the young artillery officers walking about on the parapets of their heavy forts purely for amusement. The artillery officers, with their two little three-inch rifled field pieces, concluded to wake up the rebs by seeing how accurately they could throw shells into the blockade forts. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon one of the little guns threw a shell across the river. It fell a little short. Another was fired with a little more elevation and it went over. A third was fired at a medium elevation and went square into one of the forts, exploding among the men.

Imagination can hardly picture the effects that shell produced in those forts. The lines of blockade batteries stretching a half mile along the bank of the river were heavily mounted with siege guns of from 6 to 12 inch caliber, and in about a minute the whole lot of them opened on those two little field pieces. These immense shells tumbled around and exploded about the field guns for some time at the rate of about two a minute. It was what might be called emphatically hot for the men of Battery D. Fortunately not a man at the two guns was lost, but there was some mighty close shaving done. While this firing was going on a staff officer from Gen. Hooker dashed into the battery and ordered the firing stopped.

Now as to the result of the foolish escapade. The next day Johnston abandoned the blockade batteries and his entire position in front of Washington, and the Confederate army fell back behind the Rappahannock river. McClellan moved out with his army of 100,000 men and occupied the country Johnston had occupied all winter, the Potomac river was opened to navigation, and the foreign nations gave in that the United States had gained a bloodless but substantial victory. But no authority outside of Gen. Hooker knew of the little affair at Posey's Landing on the lower Potomac. Indeed it was not thought worth mentioning, but McClellan got great glory.

No one in the North knew or expected why Johnston fell back until he wrote the history of his campaigns. In that he says that on the 5th of March the Federal army commenced demonstrations against the blockade batteries on the Lower Potomac, or, in his own words, showed "great activity." That he at once reached the conclusion that McClellan's army had gone to that point by the Maryland bank of the Potomac to cross them and turn his right flank. That he at once gave orders to his army to withdraw to the south bank of the Rappahannock river.

As Hooker's camp was absolutely quiet that day, excepting the firing of the two field pieces—not even a musket being discharged—the demonstrations he alludes to was that firing by the picket guns and nothing else.

Fortunately, on account of the battery officers being new—i. e., fresh—Hooker paid no attention to the affair. Had the same thing occurred two months later Battery D officers would have been court-martialed and cashiered. On the whole, no trifle or blunder during the war added such results for the nation to its credit as that unauthorized and boyish freak of Battery D.

Lighting's Strange Work.

EDITOR CAMP FIRE—In the fall of 1864 I was on detailed duty, as quartermaster sergeant at the hospital of the 3d division of the 20th Army Corps. The hospital was located along side of what had been the Confederate hospital, known as the Fair Ground hospital, about a mile east of the city of Atlanta. There were a large number of buildings on the fair ground that had been occupied by the rebels for hospital purposes, but our hospital was in tents adjoining the row of buildings. In one of these buildings was stored the arms and equipments of the patients in the hospital, and Corporal Ely, of the 19th Mich., Corporal Paine, of the 55th Ohio, and myself, also had our quarters in the same building. All of Sherman's army, except the 20th corps and some detachments, had countermarched towards Chattanooga to prevent Gen. Hood from destroying our cracker line.

The circumstance following occurred on October 27, 1864. It had rained all the previous night and the forenoon, when the clouds broke and the rain ceased. About 5 o'clock a small cloud came up from the west and it rained a little, with two or three light claps of thunder. Some half hour or so after the rain had ceased and the cloud had passed far to the east, I stepped out of my quarters and was looking at the cloud that had passed, when a flash of lightning from it passed over me and over the city to the west side, a distance of not less than five or six miles from where it started, and struck a stable where the 3d division ammunition train was parked and ammunision stored in the stable, causing a terrible explosion. Some two hours after the explosion, three men who were blown up by the explosion were brought to the hospital so burned and blackened that they could not have been recognized by their nearest friends, and it did not seem possible that either of them could ever recover.

A few days after they were brought to the hospital. I had to ship them, with some hundreds of others of the sick and wounded, back to Nashville, as we were about to abandon and burn Atlanta, cast loose from all communication with our homes and friends in "God's country," and make the famous "March Through Georgia" to the sea.

So terribly were the three men burned and disfigured, that I did not recognize one of them as a member of Co. G, of our regiment, with whom I was well acquainted, by the name of Uriah Jackson.

Some years after the close of the war, I saw him at a reunion of the 79th regiment, and even then I could hardly believe it possible that it was the same man, recovered and enjoying fair health, but not capable of performing manual labor, as his fingers had all grown together in various shapes, and his face was badly disfigured. Whether the other two men recovered or not, I never learned, but I have always thought the circumstance one of the most curious freaks of lightning that I ever heard of.—J. B. NEWBURY, Sergt. Co. I, 79th O. V. I.

The First Man Killed.

EDITOR CAMP FIRE:—In THE BLADE last week Capt. J. H. Johnson, 6th, 50th and 52d Ind., gives the opening and closing battles of the war as Phillipi, W. Va., July 3, 1861, and Whistler's Station, Ala., April 12, 1865. Phillipi was the first battle of the war, barring Fort Sumter, but it was fought on June 4, 1861, instead of July 3. There were several engagements after that at Whistler's Station, and the last gun was fired in a skirmish in Southern Texas, on May 11, 1865. I am not positive concerning the precise date, but it was in May.

Concerning the skirmish at Phillipi, one fact seems to have been overlooked by the historians. There was killed the first man who lost his life in the war. He was a rebel, and was killed by a cannon shot. The gun also Colonel Kelley, of the West Virginia In. A. (afterward General Kelley), was wounded, the first commissioned officer to be wounded in the war.—A. R. B., 2d Ind. Battery.

SMALL SHOTS.

Another Young Soldier.—I noticed in THE BLADE some controversy about the youngest soldiers being nearly always drummer boys and not in actual service. I enlisted in company F, Fourth Illinois cavalry, on November 17, 1863, at the age of 14 years 1 month and 5 days. I was mustered out August 28, 1865, and I was in active service during all of that time. I am the youngest member in Col. Nodine post No. 40.—J. P. KNOX.

How They Bought Rations.—Our rations while in Richmond were estimated at two or four ounces of beef and six to eight ounces of good wheat bread, says a writer in the *Century*. To supplement this we made counterfeit greenbacks which we were sometimes able to pass on suspecting guards. Once by cutting out the figures from a 10-cent script, and with a little blood, gluing this over the figure one in a dollar greenback, myself and three comrades bought with this bogus ten-dollar bill 90 loaves of good bread, and it was the only time while I was in the Confederacy that I made a full meal.

They Were Thirsty.—When we were in camp at Frankfort, Ky., the boys all got very "dry," and Comrade Colens took it upon himself to supply us with applejack. The countersign when he went out was "canteen," but when he came back it was to be "whisky." Do the comrades of Co. I remember how he paid for it? We got the whisky, all the same. Would like to hear from my old comrades through the Camp Fire.—ABRAM SMOCK, 104th Ills. Vols.

Will Elbert S. Fox, who recently sent a communication to the C. F. please send his postoffice address to this department?

Mrs. W. E. Johnson:—The song you mention has already been published in the "Old War Songs."

B. Sweeney:—The songs you refer to have not been published in THE BLADE.

FOR DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. O. Y. CILLEY, Boston, Mass., says: "*Have used it extensively and with the most remarkable success. I give it in dyspepsia and in all cases where there is derangement of the liver and kidneys. With my patients it has agreed wonderfully.*"

A LONG-FELT WANT.

The preachers strive and jostle,
And each exploits the true;
But oh, for some apostle
To teach us something new!
We look before and after,
And pine for what is not;
We long for something dafter
Than anything we've got.

We slumber; it was a blunder,
Our quickly tires of slumber,
One tires of blood and thunder,
And Hellelujah drums.
The Bwigkest embraces,
Each day some fa'vored cult;
We seek with earnest faces,
Some fresh Quicunque call.

With tawdry occultism
We grow no more in touch,
And even Elsmerism
Does not amount to much.
The faithful soon were sated
By faire, including spooks;
Those spooks can be operated
At Maskelyne and Cooke's.

No more of spirit rapping!
That creed is out of date,
We've caught the rapper napping,
We understand his slate.
We look before and after,
And pine for what is not!"
But give us something dafter
Than anything we've got!
—[St. James Gazette.

Domestic Economy.

Wife—"I wish you would buy me one of those patent inkstands that hold the ink in tightly when accidentally upset."

Husband—"Those inkstands are expensive. I think it would be cheaper to spank the baby."—[

Question Bureau.

Rules.—1. Send your real name and address, and make your questions plain.

2. Do not ask us where you can *buy* or *sell* anything, nor ask for addresses of business firms. This would be free advertising.

3. Do not ask whether any business man or firm is reliable.

4. Send only questions whose replies will be of general interest to our readers. We reserve the right not to answer queries which we consider are not so. Mathematical problems, puzzles, etc., are barred by this rule.

5. Never lies by mail to questions, in any case.

The Ku Klux Klan.

C. H. Y., Tilton, Iowa: The Ku Klux Klan was an organization that sprung up in the country during the period of reconstruction. Its objects were the suppression of the negro as a factor in politics; its means, terrorization, including in many cases in murder, it was secret in organization and its origin is unknown, but it is supposed to have sprung almost, from numerous local associations all having the same end in view. Such information as we have in regard to its foundation, design of its constitution, precepts as it was termed, and on a Congressional investigation made in 1871. In this precept it is never mentioned, two asterisks (* *) being inserted instead; the local lodges being called "dens," the county "cyclop," the immediate "ghouls," a county was a "province," governed by "grand giant" and four "goblins;" a Congressional district was a "dominion," governed by a "grand satan" and six "furies;" a state was a "realm," governed by a "grand dragon" and eight "hydras;" the whole country was an "empire," governed by a "grand wizard" and ten "genies." Their banner was triangular, a black dragon on a yellow field, with a red border. Their mysteries were never to be written, but only orally communicated. The distinctive feature of their dress was a covering for the head, descending to the breast, with holes cut for the eyes and mouth, the covering being decorated in any startling or fantastic manner. The order succeeded in its purpose—the midnight raids of men thus clad, who administered whippings or other punishment, had the effect intended, and the Ku-Klux became a terror to all negroes, keeping them either for exercising their political rights, or else causing them to act within their respective orders. When order was obtained its purpose, and where more whippings did not secure the desired end, as with Northern whites who had come South and with the border negroes, murder was resorted to. The disorders grew, and in March, 1871, a Congressional investigating committee was appointed. In the same month General Grant, then President, in a message to Congress, asked for legislation to enable the restoration of order in the South, as neither life nor property were then secure, and as the transportation of the mails and the collection of revenue were interfered with.

The Ku Klux act, or "Force" bill, was promptly passed. The bill provided for the punishment by fine or imprisonment, or both, of attempts to interfere with the privilege of any citizen to vote, giving the federal courts cognizance of suits arising thereunder and giving federal judges power to exclude from the juries persons whom they judged to be in sympathy with the accused. In cases where the state authorities were unable or unwilling to give adequate protection, the President was authorized to employ the military and naval power to secure the same, and to suspend the writ of habe s corpus. The second section of the bill, declaring the punishment for any conspiracy to prevent a person from enjoying his legal rights, was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme court in 1883. The habeas corpus was to remain in force only until the end of the next congress. An amendment was added to the law that, in October, 1871 President Grant issued two proclamations, the first ordering certain associations in South Carolina to surrender their arms and disguises within five days; the second, at the end of the five days suspending the writs of habeas corpus. Many arrests and convictions followed, and the organization was crushed within four months. The Ku Klux Klan was known by various other names, viz.: "White League" and "Invisible Empire."

Speakers of the House.

Inquirer, Spokane Falls, Wash.: Galusha A. Grow was speaker of the Thirty-seventh Congress during the administration of President Lincoln. Schuyler Colfax was speaker of the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, covering the administrations of President Lincoln and President Johnson. James G. Blaine was speaker of the Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses in the administration of President Grant, Michael C. Kerr was elected speaker of the Forty-fourth Congress, but died early in the term and was succeeded by Samuel J. Randall. The was successively elected speaker of the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses in the administrations of President Grant and President Hayes. Joseph Warren Keifer was speaker of the Forty-seventh Congress during the administration of President Arthur. John G. Carlisle was speaker of the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses during the administrations of President Arthur and President Cleveland. Thomas B. Reed is speaker of the Fifty-first Congress in the present administration of President Harrison. Of these Galusha A. Grow retired to public life after his speakership and never again held office. Schuyler Colfax was elected Vice President of the United States after his speakership; James G. Blaine was elected Secretary of State and has twice been secretary of State after his speakership; Samuel J. Randall served a long and useful career in the House after his speakership and was at the head of the Appropriations committee under Speaker Carlisle; J. Warren Keifer served one more term in Congress after he went out of power and then retired from public life to the practice of law; John G. Carlisle served a short time in the House of the Fifty-first Congress after retiring from the chair and was then elected to the United States Senate, in which body he now sits. 2.—No speaker of the House of Representatives has ever been elected President except James K. Polk, who might be termed an accident. Two other speakers have been candidates but were defeated—they were: Henry Clay and James G. Blaine.

Canadian Government.

L. S., Kendal, Mich.: Lord Stanley, of Preston, is Governor General of Canada, with a salary of $50,000. He is appointed by the Crown, and his term is at the pleasure of the Crown. The following is the Canadian Cabinet, each member receiving a salary of $7,000 except the premier, who receives $8,000:

Premier—Sir John A. Macdonald, G. C. B.

Minister of Public Works—Sir Hector Langwith, K. C. M. G.

Minister of Finance—Hon. George E. Foster.

Minister of Railroads and Canals—Sir John A. Macdonald.

Minister of Customs—Hon. Mackenzie Bowell.

Minister of Militia—Sir Adolph P. Caron, K. E. M. G.

Postmaster General—Hon. John Haggart.

Minister of Agriculture—Hon. John Garling.

Minister of Inland Revenue—Hon. John Costigan.

Secretary of State—Hon. Joseph A. Chapleau.

Minister of Interior—Hon. Edgar Dewdney.

Minister of Justice—Hon. Sir John S. D. Thompson.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries—Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G. C. B.

President of the Council—Hon. Charles C. Colby.

Without portfolio—Hon. Frank Smith.

Without portfolio—Hon. F. T. C. Abbott.

The "Senate" (Dominion Parliament) is composed of 77 members, with Hon. G. W. Allan speaker, whose salary is $4,000. The House of Commons is composed of 215 members, Hon. J. A. Ommert speaker, who e salary is $4,000. Each member of Parliament receives a sessional indemnity of $1,000 and mileage.

Old Coins.

Reader, Emden, Ill.: The silver dollar of 1795, in good order, is worth $2.

Mrs. A. H., Ontario: There is no premium on the silver 3-cent piece of 1850.

E. A. C., Oak Park, Minn.: The coin of which you inclose a rubbing is a copper 1-pfennig piece of the German Empire, 1875. Its value is a quarter of a cent.

Reader, Winona, Kan.: The silver quarter of 1853, *without* arrows on each side of the date, it in perfect condition, is worth $4; *with* arrows, is worth but 25 cents.

J. M. Z., Mirabile, Mo.: The coin of which you send a rubbing is a Spanish peso, or dollar, of the reign of Charles IV., 1797. American dealers do not handle foreign coins.

J. Q. C., Ionia, Mich., sends a photograph of a coppercoin, and asks for information concerning it. In 1787, the board of treasury, by authority of the Continental Congress, contracted with Mr. James Jarvis for 300 tons of copper coin, of the federal standard. These cents were coined at New Haven, and are of the following description: On one side, 13 circles linked together in a large circle, a small circle in the middle with the words, "United States" around it, and in the center the words, "We are one." On the other side, a sun-dial with the sun above it, and "Fugio," "1787," on opposite sides; below the dial, "Mind your own business." The photograph our Ionia friend sends is of one of these.

"Courtesy of the Senate."

G. M. C., Toledo, O.: In considering the nomination made by the President for a federal office in any state, the Senate is almost invariably guided by the wishes of the Senators from that state. If only one of these Senators is of the party in the majority, his sole desire is followed. This practice is plainly a violation by the Senate of the trust imposed upon it by the constitution of the United States regarding the confirmation of nominees. This practical control of federal nominations in the state gives the Senators great influence. Since the consent of the Senators from a state is practically necessary to an appointment, it has become customary for the President to consult Senators before making appointments. The failure of President Garfield to consult the wishes of Senators Conkling and Platt, of New York, in the appointment of a collector for the port of New York, in 1881, led to their resignation. They at once sought re-election, but after a protracted fight in the legislature they were not returned. From "courtesy of the Senate" is also applied in a general way to a number of customs governing that which have all the force of regularly adopted rules.

War Governors.

T. P. B., Brisbin, Pa.: The following were the war governors of the loyal states:

California—Milton S. Latham.
Connecticut—William A. Buckingham.
Delaware—William Burton.
Illinois—Richard J. Oglesby.
Indiana—Oliver P. Morton.
Iowa—Samuel J. Kirkwood.
Maine—Israel Washburn, jr.
Maryland—Thomas Hicks.
Massachusetts—John A. Andrew.
Michigan—Austin Blair.
Minnesota—Alexander Ramsay.
Missouri—Hamilton R. Gamble.
New Hampshire—Nathaniel S. Berry.
New Jersey—Charles S. Olden.
New York—Edwin D. Morgan.
Ohio—David Tod.
Oregon—John Whittaker.
Pennsylvania—Andrew G. Curtin.
Rhode Island—William Sprague.
Vermont—Frederick Holbrook.
Wisconsin—Leonard P. Hewey.

Sarah K. Bolton.

A subscriber, whose letter is lost, asked for some facts about the above lady. Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton was born in Farmington, Conn., she married Charles E. Bolton, a merchant well known for his philanthropy, and they have lived Cleveland, O., for many years. Her literary work has been considerable, she having published several successful books. She was for three years *Congregationalist;* has traveled extensively in Europe studying profit-sharing, woman's higher education and other social questions.

Population of the Largest Cities.

R. L. N., Cameron, Mo.: The following is the population of the seven largest cities of this country:

	1890.	1880.
New York	1,513,501	1,206,299
Chicago	1,096,576	503,185
Philadelphia	1,044,894	847,170
Brooklyn	804,377	556,663
St. Louis	460,357	350,518
Boston	446,507	362,839
Baltimore	433,689	350,518

Senate President Pro Tem.

Reader, Goodland, Ind.: When the Vice-President of the United States becomes President, the Senate selects one of its own number as President pro tempore of the Senate. The senator elected as presiding officer still has all the privilege of a senator, and is entitled to vote and speak on every measure before the house. He also receives the salary of the Vice-President, which is $5,000 more than he would get as senator.

A Grammatical Point.

W. M. Johnstown, O., asks: "If there were three roads all leading to the same town and I should ask the road to that town, what would be the proper answer? You could not say *'either,'* according to the school grammars."

The answer would be, "Any one of the three roads."

Two Questions.

R. B., Napoleon, O., asks: Will you be so kind as to tell me if any of our tax that we pay in the county, goes to the United states government? 2.—Did Cleveland sign the bill that passed between 1884 and 1888, that entitles the deserter to an honorable discharge?

1.—No. 2.—No such bill was passed.

Miscellaneous.

H. E., Toledo, O.: We would advise you to consult a physician in regard to your heartburn.

W. O. L., Stewart, Ky.: June 6, 1865, came on Saturday, and December 26, 1851, on Wednesday.

A. J. T., Grenada, Kas.: There is no way of sounding the water in the ocean at its greatest depth.

Subscriber, Shepardsville, Mich.: Your question has been handed to the farm editor and will be handled in the Farmer's Mail.

T. H. L., Rippey, Iowa: Your question in regard to Gen. Jackson and the United States bank, was answered in the Weekly of November 6.

G. E. C., Alleston, Iowa: We are unable to give an explanation of the natural phenomena which you speak of. Apply to some learned scientist.

U. P., Albion, Ind.: We are unable positively to find the average height of the human race, but we have been informed that it is about 5 feet, 9 inches.

L. K., Bolden, Mo.: There are no books for sale at this office. Books only those advertised on the fifth page. We would advise you to apply to a bookseller for the book you ask for.

A. H. W., Chester, N. H.: 1.—The Supreme court of the United States has never decided that the Fifteenth amendment is unconstitutional. 2.—The Lodge bill does not provide that the supervisors of elections shall be appointed for life.

Constant Reader, Buffalo, N. Y.: John Langdon, Senator from New Hampshire and president of the United States Senate at the time of the adoption of the constitution, was first acting President of the United States and the man who first notified General Washington of his election.

J. C. E., North Springfield, Penn.: We can not tell without knowing the circumstances whether or not a contributor should receive pay for a poem sent to a newspaper. As a rule, however, we should say that it lies either at the discretion of the editor or depends on an arrangement previously made.

Reader, Chatsworth, Ill.: John Sherman was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Salmon P. Chase; appointed secretary of Treasury in 1861. He has been in the Senate of the United States, except during President Hayes's administration, when he was secretary of the Treasury, since that time.

Wm. W., Nelsonville, O.: It will be necessary for you to go to the Probate court of the county in which you reside accompanied by some one who can swear that you came to the United States under 15 years of age and have lived here ever since, and there you can take out what is known as a minor's naturalization papers which will entitle you to the rights of citizenship. No other papers are necessary under the circumstances.

—Catarrh is not a local but a constitutional disease, and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla to effect a cure.

WILLING TO DIE.

Three turkeys nestled on a limb
And they vainly tried to sleep,
For they knew it was Thanksgiving Eve
And they could naught but weep.

They sat and wept in their sore distress
And the hours of life went by,
They sadly thought of the block on which
They all too soon must lie.

At last one spoke with words of cheer,
As the dreary rain came down;
"'Tis better to die on the block," quoth he
"Than to sit in the tree and drown."
—[Christian at Work.

An Obituary Preceding.

"The Postoffice department utilizes a large quantity of ice."
"Not in winter?"
"Oh, yes."
"What for?"
"To put the dead letters on."—[American Stationer.

She Reads the Papess

Mr. Billsdoo—What a sudden rise in the thermometer!
Mrs. Billsdoo—Another effect of the McKinley bill.—[American Stationer.

A Daisy.

Wife—Have you brought home anything pretty for me?
Conceited Husband—Yes, myself. I looked everywhere, but there was nothing handsome to be found in the whole city.—[Texas Siftings.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Talmage's Sermon.

TALMAGE'S TRIP TO CAPERNAUM.

The Little Body of Water Made Sacred by the Preaching of the Master—A Storm—The Hills of Gadara—Delightful Memories.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 30.—Dr. Talmage preached to-day the tenth of his series of sermons on his Palestine tour, describing his experiences on the lake whose waters were once stilled at the command of Christ. The sermon was from the text: "He entered into a ship, and sat in the sea; and the whole multitude was by the sea on the land." Mark, iv. 1.

It is Monday morning in our Palestine experiences, and the sky is a blue Galilee above, as in the boat we sail the blue Galilee beneath. It is thirteen miles long and six miles wide, but the atmosphere is so clear it seems as if I could cast a stone from beach to beach. The lake looks as though it had been let down on silver pulleys from the heavens and were a section of the sea of glass that St. John describes as a part of the celestial landscape.

Lake Galilee is a depression of 600 feet in which the river Jordan widens and tarries a little, for the river Jordan comes in at its north side and departs from its south side, so this lake has its cradle and its grave. Its white satin cradle is among the snows of Mount Hermon where the Jordan starts, and its sepulcher is the Dead Sea, into which the Jordan empties.

Galilee is the greatest diamond that ever dropped from the finger of the clouds, and, whether encamped on its banks, as we were yesterday, and worshipping at its crystal altars, or wading into its waves which make an ordinary bath solemn as a baptism, or now pursuing out upon its sparkling surface in a boat, it is something to talk about, and pray about, and sing about, until the lips with which we now describe it can neither talk, nor pray, nor sing.

As sometimes a beautiful child in a neighborhood has a half-dozen pet names, and some of the neighbors call her by one name, and others by another; so this pet lake of the planet has a profusion of names. Ask the Arab as he goes by what this sheet of water is and he will call it Tabariyeh. Ask Moses of the Old Testament and he calls it Sea of Chinnereth. Ask Matthew and he calls it Sea of Galilee. Ask Luke and he calls it Sea of Gennesaret. Ask John and he calls it Sea of Tiberias. Ask Josephus and Eusebius, and they have other names ready.

Of the 230 war-ships Josephus maneuvered on these waters—for Josephus was a warrior as well as a historian—there remains not one piece of a hulk, or one patch of a canvas, or one splinter of an oar. But return to America we never will until we have had a sail upon this inland sea. Not from a wharf, but from a beach covered with black and white pebbles we go on board of a boat of about ten or twelve tons, to be propelled partly by sail and partly by water.

The mast leans so far forward that it seems about to fail, but we find that it was purposely so built, and the rope, through a pulley, manages to hoist and let down the sail. It is a rough boat, and as far as possible removed from a Venetian gondola or a sportsman's yacht. With a common saw and hammer and ax many of you could make a bett r one. Four barefooted Arabs, instead of sitting down to their oars, stand as they always do in rowing, and all away from shore.

Pull away, oarsmen! On our right bank are the hot sulpher baths, so hot they are scalding, and the waters must cool off a long while before hand or foot can endure their temperature. Volcanoes have been boiling these waters for centuries. Six springs roll their resources into two great swimming reservoirs. King Herod there tried to bathe off the results of the excesses, and Pliny and Josephus described the sparklings of these volcanic heats, and Joshua and Moses knew about them.

We will not attempt to cross to the eastern side of the lake, as I had thought to do, for those regions are inhabited by a thieving and murderous race, and one must go thoroughly armed, and as I never shot anyone and have no ambition to be shot, I said: "Let us stay by the western shore." But we look over to the hills of Gadara, on the other side, down which two thousand swine after being possessed of the devil ran into the lake, and bringing down on Christ for permitting it, the wrath of all the stock-raisers of that country because of his ruining of the pork business.

You see that satan is a spirit of bad taste. Why did he not say: "Let me go into those birds, whole flocks of which fly over Galilee." No, that would have been too high. "Why not let me go into the sheep which wander over these hills?" No, that would have been too gentle. "Rather let me go into these swine. I want to be with the denizens of the mire. I want to associate with the inhabitants of the filth. Great is mud! I prefer bristles to wings. I would rather root than fly. I like snout better than wing."

Infidelity scoffs at the idea that those swine should have run into the lake. But it was quite natural that, under the fright and burning of that demoniac possession they would start for the water to get cooled off. Would that all the swine thus possessed had plunged to the same drowning, for to this day the descendants of some of those porcine creatures retain the demons, and as the devils were cast out of man into them, they now afflict the human race with the devil's of scrofula that comes from eating the unclean meat.

The healthiest people on earth are the Israelites, because they follow the bill of fare which God, in the book of Leviticus, gave to the human race, and our splendid French Doctor Pasteur and our glorious German Doctor Koch may go on with their good work of killing parasites in the human system, but until the world corrects its diet and goes back to the divine regulation at the beginning, the human race will continue to be possessed of the devils of microbe and parasite.

Now, ye Arab oarsmen, row on with swifter stroke, for we want before noon to land at Capernaum, the three years' home of Jesus. But before arrival there we are to have a new experience. The lake that had been a smooth surface begins to break up into roughness. The air, which all the morning made our sail almost useless, suddenly takes hold of our boat with a grip astonishing, and our poor craft begins to roll, and pitch, and tumble, and in five minutes we pass from a calm to violence.

The contour of this lake among the hills is an invitation to hurricanes. I used to wonder why Christ was limited as to the sphere of water a bestormed boat in Christ's time did not put back to shore when a hurricane was coming. I wonder no more. On that lake an atmospheric fury gives no warning, and the change we saw in five minutes made me feel that the boat in which Christ sailed may have been skilfully managed, when the tempest struck it, and the wild, importunate cry went up, "Lord save us or we perish!"

I had all along that morning been reading from the New Testament the story of occurrences on and around that lake. But our Bible was closed now, and it was much as we could do to hold fast and wish for the land. If the winds and the waves had continued to increase in violence the following fifteen minutes in the same ratio, as in the first five, and we had been still at their mercy, our bones would have been bleaching in the bottom of Gennesaret instead of our being here to tell the story.

But the same Power that rescued the fishermen of old, to-day safely landed our party. What a Christ for rough weather! All the sailor boys ought to fly to him as did those Galilean mariners. All you in the forecastle, and all you who run up and down the slippery ratlines, take to sea with you him who with a quiet word sent the wind back through the mountain gorges.

Here at Capernaum, the Arabs having in their arms carried us to the only place where our Lord ever had a pastorate, and we stepped amid the ruins of the church, where he preached again and again, and again, the synagogue, whose rich sculpturing lay there, not as when others see it in spring time covered with weeds, and loathsome with reptiles, but in that December weather completely uncovered to our agitated and intense gaze. On one stone of that synagogue is the sculpturing of a pot of manna, an artistic commemoration of the time when the Israelites were fed by manna in the wilderness, and to which sculpturing no doubt, Christ pointed upward, while he was preaching that sermon on this very spot, in which he said: "Not as your fathers did eat manna and are dead; he that eateth of this bread shall live forever." Wonderful Capernaum. Scene of more miracles than any place in all the earth! Blind eyes kindling with the morning. Withered arms made to rejoice. Lepers blooming into health The dead girl reanimated.

These Arab tents which on this December day I find in Palestine, disappear and I see Capernaum as it was when Jesus was pastor of the church here. Look at that wealthy home, the architecture, the marble front, the upholstery, the slaves in uniform at the doorway. It is the residence of a courtier of Herod, probably Chuza by name, his wife Joanna, a Christian disciple. But something is happening. The slaves are in great excitement, and the courtier living there runs down the front steps and takes a horse and puts him at full run across the country. The boy of that nobleman is dying of typhoid fever. All the doctors have failed to give relief. But about five miles up the country, at Cana, there is a divine doctor, Jesus by name, and the agonized father has gone for him, and with what earnestness he can understand who have had a dying child at his house. This courtier cried to Christ: "Come down ere my child die!"

While the father is absent, and at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the people watching the dying boy see a change in the countenance, and Joanna, the mother, on one side of his couch, says: "Why, this darling is getting well; the fever has broken; see the perspiration on his fine brow; did any one bring him any new kind of medicine?" "No," is the answer. The boy turns on his pillow, his delirium gone, and asks for something to eat, and says: "Where's father?" Oh, he has gone up to Cana to get a young doctor of about 31 years of age. But no doctor is needed now in this house of Capernaum. The people look at the sun dial to find what time of the day it is, and see it is just past noon, and 1 o'clock. Then they start out and meet the returning father and as soon as they come within speaking distance they shout at the top of their voices: "Your boy is getting well." "Is it possible?" says the father. "When did the change for the better take place?" "One o'clock," is the answer. "Why," says the courtier, "that is just the hour that Jesus said to me, 'Thy son liveth.' One o'clock."

As they gather at the evening meal what gladness on all the countenances in that home at Capernaum! The mother, Joanna, has not had sleep for many nights, and she now falls off into delightful slumber. The father, Chusa, the Herodian courtier, worn out with anxiety, as well as by the rapid journey to and from Cana, is soon in restful unconsciousness. Joanna was a Christian before, but I warrant she was more of a Christian afterward. Did the father, Chuza, accept the Christ who had cured his boy? Is there for all the earth a parent so ungrateful for the convalescence or restoration of an imperilled child as not to go into a room and kneel down and make surrender to the almighty love that came to the rescue.

The mightiest agency in the universe is prayer, and it turns even the Almighty. It decides the destinies of individuals, families, and nations. During our sad civil war a gentleman was a guest at the White House in Washington, and he gives this incident. He says: "I had been spending three weeks in the White House with Mr. Lincoln, as his guest. One night—it was just after the battle of Bull Run—I was restless and could not sleep. I was repeating the part which I was to take in a public performance. The hour was past midnight. Indeed, it was coming near to the dawn when I heard low tones proceeding from a private room where the President slept. The door was partly open. I instinctively walked in and there I saw a sight which I shall never forget. It was the President kneeling before an open Bible. The light was turned low in the room. His back was turned toward me; for a moment I was silent as I stood looking in amazement and wonder. Then he cried out in tones so pitiful and sorrowful: 'Oh, thou God that heard Solomon in the night when he prayed for wisdom, hear me! I cannot lead this people, I cannot guide the affairs of this nation without thy help. I am poor and weak and sinful. Oh God, who didst hear Solomon when he cried for wisdom, hear me and save the nation!'" You see we don't have to go back to the Bible times for evidence that prayer is heard and answered.

But some one may say that Christ at Caperanum healed that courtier's child, yet he would not have done it, for one in humble life. Why, in that very Capernaum, he did the same thing for a dying slave, belonging to the man, who had made a present to the town of the church of which Jesus was pastor, the synagogue among whose ruins I to-day leap from fragment to fragment. This was the cure of a Roman soldier's slave, whose only acknowledged rights were the wishes of his owner. And none are now so enslaved or so humble or sick or so sinful, but the all-sympathetic Christ is ready to help them, ready to cure them, ready to emancipate them. Hear it! Pardon for all. Mercy for all. Help for all. Comfort for all. Heaven for all. Oh, this Lake of Galilee! What a refreshment for Christ it must have been after sympathizing with the sick, and raising the dead, and preaching to the multitudes all day long to come down on these banks in the night time and feel the cool air of the sea on his hot face, and look up to the stars, the lighted lamps around the heavenly palaces from which he had descended.

"But," says some one, "why was it that Christ, coming to save the world, should spend so much of his time on, and around so solitary a place as Lake Galilee? There is only one city of any size on its beach, and both the western and eastern shores are a solitude, broken only by the sounds coming from the mud hovels of the degraded. Why did not Christ begin at Babylon the mighty, at Athens the learned, at Cairo the historic, at Thebes the hundred-gated, at Rome the triumphant?

"If Christ was going to save the world, why not go where the world's people dwell? Would a man, wishing to revolutionize for good the American continent, pass his time amid the fishing huts on the shores of Newfoundland?" My friends. Galilee was the hub of the wheel of civilization, and art, and the center of a population that staggers realization.

On the shore of the lake we sail to-day stood nine great cities, Scythopolis, Tarichæ, Hippos, Gamala, Chorazin, Capernaum, Bethsaida, Magdala, Tiberius—and many yilages, the smallest of which had 15,000 inhabitants, according to Josephus, and reaching from the beach back into the country in all directions. Palaces, temples, coliseums, gymnasiums, amphitheaters, towers, gardens terraced on the hillsides, fountains bewildering with sunlight, baths upon whose mosaic floors kings trod, while this lake from where the Jordan enters it to where the Jordon leaves it was beautiful with all styles of shallop, or dreadful with all kinds of war galleon. Four hundred ships, history says, were at one time upon these waters. Battles were fought there which shocked all nations with their consequences.

Oh, thou blessed Christ, who didst come to the mighty cities encircling Lake Galilee! come in mercy to all our great cities of to-day. Thou who didst put thy hand on the white mane of the foaming billows of Gennesaret, and make them lie down at thy feet, hush all the raging passions of the world! Oh thou blessed Christ, who, on the night when the disciples were trying to cross this lake and "the wind was contrary," after nine hours of rowing had made only three miles, didst come stepping on water that at the touch of thy foot hardened into crystal, meet all our shipping, whether on placid or stormy seas, and say to all thy people, now by whatever style of tempest tossed or driven, as thou didst to the drenched disciples in the cyclone, "Be of good cheer. It is I. Be not afraid!"

Thank God that I have seen this lake of Christly memories, and I can say with Robert McCheyne, the wonderful minister of Scotland, who, seated on the banks of this lake, wrote in his last, sick days, and just before he crossed the Jordan, not the Jordan that empties into Galilee, but the Jordan that empties into the "Sea of Glass mingled with fire," these sweet words, fit to be played by human fingers on strung strings of earthly lute, or by angelic fingers on seraphic harps:

It is not that the mild gazelle,
Comes down to drink thy tide,
But that was moved to leave from hell,
Oft wandered by thy side.
Graceful around thee the mountains meet,
Thou calm, reposing sea:
But ah! far more, the beautiful feet
Of Jesus walked over thee.
O Savior! gone to God's right hand,
Yet the same Savior still
Graved on thy heart is the lovely strand,
And every fragrant hill.

A Feeling of Security

goes with every package of Pearline. It secures cleanliness with little labor; it secures comfort in all housework, and better work all over the house. It does away with danger as it does away with hard work. Pearline secures from harm anything that can be washed. Anything can be washed easily and safely by securing Pearline.

Beware of imitations which are being peddled from door to door. First quality goods do not require such desperate methods to sell them. PEARLINE sells on its merits, and is manufactured only by JAMES PYLE, New York. 268

The Sunday School.

Jesus Made Known.

LESSON XI., SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1890.

Golden Text: And their eyes were opened, and they knew him.—Luke 24: 31.

LESSON TEXT:
(Luke 24: 28-43.)

28. And they drew nigh unto the village, whither they went: and he made as though he would have gone further.

29. But they constrained him, saying, Abide with us; for it is toward evening, and the day is far spent. And he went in to tarry with them.

30. And it came to pass, as he sat at meat with them, he took bread, and blessed it, and brake, and gave to them.

31. And their eyes were opened, and they knew him; and he vanished out of their sight.

32. And they said one to another, Did not our heart burn within us, while he talked with us by the way, and while he opened to us the Scriptures?

33. And they rose up the same hour, and returned to Jerusalem, and found the eleven gathered together, and them that were with them.

34. Saying, The Lord it risen indeed, and hath appeared to Simon.

35. And they told us what things were done in the way, and how he was known of them in breaking of bread.

36. And as they thus spake, Jesus himself stood in the midst of them, and saith unto them, Peace be unto you.

37. But they were terrified and affrighted, and supposed that they had seen a spirit.

38. And he said unto them, Why are ye troubled? and why do thoughts arise in your hearts?

39. Behold my hands and my feet, that it is myself: handle me, and see; for a spirit hath not flesh and bones, as ye see me have.

40. And when he had thus spoken, he shewed them his hands and his feet.

41. And while they yet believed not for joy, and wondered, he said unto them, Have ye here any meat?

42. And they gave him a piece of a broiled fish, and of a honeycomb.

43. And he took it, and did eat before them.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

He made as though he would go further. And they constrained him, saying, Abide with us: And he went in to abide with them (vs. 28, 29). There are blessings which we should lose unless we sought them; as again there are blessings which come to us without our seeking. Jesus, joined himself to these disciples as they walked, before they knew of his nearness, or asked for it. But now it was for them to entreat his continuance with them, or lose it and be again alone. All the way along in life we are receiving benefits that were beyond our thinking; while again we must make an effort to retain these advantages or let them slip away from us. A friend of rare admirableness comes into our sphere of life without any seeking on our part; but, unless we exert ourselves to hold him near us, he will pass on, and leave us ourselves once more. So it is, aboveall, with the Friend of friends; he is made known to us without our effort, but his abiding with us is contingent on our endeavor to retain his companionship. What a responsibility rests upon our will power!

Their eyes were opened, and they knew him (v. 31). We go through the world with our eyes closed or dimmed against the best sights about us. This is partly a matter of nature, and partly a matter of habit. Our eyes need opening, and our sight needs training. A child sees nothing clearly at the start, but gradually he comes to the power of fixing his eyes intelligently, so as to see and perceive what is just before them. From that time forward his measure of seeing is largely dependent on his training. He learns to fix his eyes on what is good or on what is evil; to open his eyes wider and wider, or to keep them half closed deliberately. Most of us shrink from clear vision concerning ourselves, our duty, our dangers, our possibilities. We prefer to grope on in dimness of vision, hoping that all is well with us, rather than to see our lack and peril, and be disheartened accordingly. Yet there is a gain in clearness of sight that no half-closed eyes can attain to. And if we are willing to see, the Lord of light is ready to open our eyes. But if our eyes are opened, we shall have to see new duties and make new efforts to meet them.

Was not our heart burning within us, while he spake to us in the way, while he opened to us the scriptures? (v. 32.) Unless there is a receptive spirit on the part of the hearer, the best speaker or teacher in the world is unable to make his best impression. The audience has a large responsibility for good preaching, whoever is in the pulpit. The class must be willing to be taught before the teacher can teach as he would like to. Warm blood in the heart is needful to good hearing, whatever words are ringing in the ears. This is a thought that ought to influence us, as we go to hear the voice of Christ's representative in the house of God, or to give heed to the opening of the Scriptures by a teacher in the Sunday school. The burning heart in response to the words of truth will secure such a blessing from the messages of Christ as cannot otherwise be gained.

He stood in the midst of them, and saith, Peace be unto you. But they were terrified and affrighted (vs. 36, 37). We often shrink from our best blessings, because they come in a different way from our hopings. Even Jesus himself may be a cause of terror and affright to his disciples, when his appearance is unexpected and in a form unlooked for. But when Jesus comes to his dear ones, his word of greeting is, "Peace be unto you."

He said unto them, Why are ye troubled? (v. 38.) It is strange that when the things which were foretold happen to us, we wonder why God permitted them to come to pass! The trials and disappointments and bereavements which are divinely declared to be in the lot of the Christian disciple, startle and alarm us in their coming, notwithstanding the fact that the voice of Jesus accompanies them in words of tenderness and cheer. Why is this? It is because we have our own ideas of what is best for us, and are unready to trust our Saviour in all things. If indeed our hearts will be warm toward him as our best and truest Friend, we shall be glad to hear his voice opening to us the Scriptures, or calling on us to do or to bear whatever he sees to be best for us.—[H. Clay Trumbull in S. S. Times.

IF YOU KNEW

how easy it was to rid yourself of face pimples and blotches, you would take a few bottles S. S. S. and remove them.

HER FACE HER FORTUNE.

"I was annoyed for a year with pimples and blotches on the face. I consulted prominent physians and used different kinds of advertised medicines without any benefit. Finally I tried Swift's Specific, and the smoothness of my skin was completely restored by the use of a few bottles."

CHARLOTTE RANDOW,
Thalia Theater, New York City.

BOOKS ON BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES FREE. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. Purely vegetable. Price 25 cents.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, New York

PENSIONS.

PENSIONS

A PENSION for EVERY DISABLED SOLDIER of late war who served three months, regardless of cause of disability.

A PENSION for EVERY WIDOW and MINOR Child of Deceased Soldier who served three months.

PENSIONS for DEPENDENT PARENTS. INCREASE PENSION for Invalid Pensioners. NO FEE Unless Successful.

Address, with Stamp,

H. S. BERLIN
Attorney at Law,
Box 592, Washington, D. C.

PENSIONS The Disability Bill is a Law. Dependent widows and parents are included. If you wish your claim quickly and successfully prosecuted, write to JAMES TANNER, Late Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C.

PENSIONS—Procured by Thomas McSheehy, attorney-at-law, Fremont, O.

AGENTS WANTED.

Dr Chase's New and Complete Receipt Book And Household Physician.

The great work of his life. Nearly 900 pages. The greatest selling book in the world to-day. Big terms to agents. Printed in English and German. Mention this paper. F. D. DICKERSON CO., Detroit, Mich.

EMPLOYMENT!

To men and women in every town and county, to represent me upon newly patented Household Specialties, Exclusive territory free. Liberal pay. W. E. BEACH, Baltimore, Md.

DR. TALMAG'S Great new book, embracing the Life of Christ and Journey through Palestine, is ready. AGENTS WANTED. Outsells everything. Exclusive Territory. Act quick. Historical Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

FREE 1000 WATCHES! To agents who will introduce our Watches and Jewelry we will give a Watch Free. Send your address and 2-cent stamp and let us tell you how. WM. WILLIAMS, 121 Dalated Street, Chicago, Ill.

MANAGERS WANTED. Salary $900 per year, expenses advanced. Advertise, distribute circulars & employ help. Wages $50 to $ 25 per month. Experience unnecessary. Address with stamp, stating age, former employer, and reference, or inclose stamp for blank and full particulars. Mention this paper. P.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1890.

Largest and Best Weekly Published, and Largest Circulation!

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor.

TERMS—Postage Paid:

Single copy, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free, to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

☞ ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT TOLEDO AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK, 106,000.

WE WANT AGENTS!

THE BLADE pays the largest commissions to agents, and offers the largest inducements for clubs, of any paper in the United States, or in the world, for that matter. Any one wanting to make money should investigate our offers. *Everybody* should write for terms to agents. Write at once!

In every community, there is at least one person, often several, who can take the time to earn money in this way. We can guarantee at least one day's wages of $10; we can not promise a steady rate of that, but the time occupied will be liberally rewarded. Address "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

A Grand Feature!

A Series of Papers Which Will be Invaluable to Every American Voter, Young or Old.

We are glad to be able to announce, among other excellent features, that we have secured for publication in THE BLADE during the new year, a series of papers, on government and citizenship, by some of America's most distinguished publicists, entitled:

"LETTERS TO YOUNG CITIZENS."

While the title is "to Young Citizens," we assure THE BLADE readers that they will be in the highest degree instructive and profitable to any one, young or old. They will be entirely free from political coloring, or special theories. They are not intended to teach party politics, but to inculcate sound and just ideas in regard to **the rights, duties and obligations of American citizenship.**

The articles are all written in popular style, and are brief and practical. The first "Letter" will appear in THE BLADE of January 4, and one follow each week.

Read the list of distinguished men who will be the writers of these letters, and see if you do not agree with us that this series alone will be worth much more than a year's subscription to THE BLADE:

List of Authors and Subjects.

1.—BISHOP A. CLEVELAND COXE. Subject: "Law and Public Morals."
2.—PRESIDENT MERRILL EDWARDS GATES, LL. D., of Amherst College. Subject: "Politics as Their True Light."
3.—GEORGE W. CABLE. Subject: "The Future American Citizen."
4.—JOHN HABBERTON. Subject: "True Patriotism."
5.—HON. JOHN A. KASSON, Washington, D. C. Subject to be announced.
6.—ALBERT SHAW, Minneapolis, Minn. Subject: "Municipal Duties and Obligations."
7.—WASHINGTON GLADDEN, D. D. Subject: "A Look Forward in American History."
8.—PROF. EDMUND J. JAMES, of the University of Pennsylvania. Subject: "Our Financial System."
9.—SENATOR JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.—Subject to be announced.
10.—HON. J. L. PICKARD, LL. D., president Iowa State University. Subject: "Some Lessons from the First Century."
11.—JOHN CLARK RIDPATH, LL. D. Subject: "The Expansion of the Republic."
12.—WILLIAM CLEAVER WILKINSON. Subject: "Political Ideals."
13.—GEN. THOMAS J. MORGAN, U. S. Commissioner Indian Bureau. Subject: "Our Indian Policy."
14.—HUBERT H. BANCROFT, of San Francisco. Subject to be announced.
15.—S. G. W. BENJAMIN. Subject: "True Political Independence."
16.—THEODORE ROOSEVELT. Subject: "The Merit system of Making Government Appointments."
17.—HENRY RANDALL WAITE, President of the American Institute of Civics. Subject: "The Church and the State."
18.—THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON. Subject: "Evils of Sectionalism."
19.—PRESIDENT E. H. CAPEN, of Tufts College, Maine. Subject: "The Education of the Citizen."
20.—TITUS MUNSON COAN. Subject: "Qualifications for Places of Trust."
21.—EDWARD EVERETT HALE. Subject: "American Town Government."
22.—PRESIDENT L. S. HOPKINS, D. D., of Georgian School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga. Subject: "Essentials to True Legislation."
23.—CHARLES H. PARKHURST, D. D., of New York. Subject: "The First Duty of the Citizen."
24.—THOMAS L. JAMES, ex-Postmaster General. Subject: "Our Postal System."
25.—MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD. Subject: "Our Standing Army."

There is not a voter in the United States who will not be benefitted and aided by reading this magnificent series. Every father should consider it a duty to place it before his son, that the latter may understand his duties to the state—not as a partisan, but as a citizen. The writers are all men who stand high in intellect, men noted in the world of action, men whose best thoughts, given in these letters, will well be worth any one's perusal.

Teachers of Youth

Should be especially interested in this series, and mention it to the pupils under their care, as well as bring it to the attention of parents. It will be of vast value as a means of arousing thought, and hence be an educational aid of the highest value.

Renew your subscriptions, and obtain these matchless letters!

HAPPY FREE TRADE ENGLAND.

The Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* calls upon us to consider the figures of England's misery, and thereupon states them as follows:

700,000 criminals.
22,100 juvenile thieves.
100,000 fallen women.
500,000 drunkards, with an annual mortality of 60,000.
Annual cost of liquors, $750,000,000.
Suicides last year, 2,2.7.
Found dead last year, 2,157.
Annual death rate of children from violence or neglect, over 10,000.
The absolutely homeless in Great Britain, over 100,000.
The wretchedly poor of England, over 3,000,000.
Out of work, 100,000.
In work-houses, 190,000.
London's official charity expenses, about $5,000,000 a year.

The dire poverty of the masses is the secret of all this misery.

That poverty is due to an economic system which keeps wages down to too low a rate.

That system is free trade, which makes a god of "cheapness," and ignores the fact that too great cheapness necessarily implies cheap men and cheap women.

And that is the sort of cheapness the free trade doctrinaires are desirous of introducing into the United States.

Are the American people ready to adopt the English system, with its prodigious amount of poverty, and resultant vice and crime?

THE London *Financial Times*, speaking of what it calls the "excessive unpopularity" of the McKinley tariff law in Europe, frankly admits now that it "was largely due to exaggeration on the part of the American Democrats, *who have spared no expense or misrepresentation in raising opposition to the scheme.*" Since the foreign manufacturers have obtained copies of the law, they have quieted down. It is not nearly so objectionable as they had supposed.

THE PROGRESS OF THE ANTI-SALOON MOVEMENT.

There was recently a case decided by a court in Philadelphia, under the high license law of that state, which is interesting, both for its bearing upon the law of libel, as well as for the legal point laid down in license cases. A number of the neighbors of a certain Rumseller in Philadelphia, signed a remonstrance against granting him a license to continue his business. The angry saloonkeeper brought suit against some of these for libel, on the ground that their remonstrance was derogatory of his good name, and therefore libelous.

The court dismissed the suit, however, on the ground that the remonstrance was part of the record in a judicial proceeding, and as such was to be considered a privileged communication, which must be presumed to be made in good faith. The court also held that such a remonstrance could only be considered libelous when it is proved to have been made through malice; and that malice could not be inferred, even if some of the reasons assigned why the license ought not to be granted were found to be erroneous, since errors may be made in good faith; and that proof of malice must be given other than this.

This decision is a distinct gain to the cause of temperance in Pennsylvania, and in any other state where the power of granting or withholding a license to sell Rum is discretionary with the officials charged with their issuance. The citizens who interest themselves in seeing that men who allow their saloons to become the resorts of the vicious elements of the population, or who evade or defy the laws in any way, shall not have their licenses renewed, will be shielded against annoying Ftigation by way of revenge.

The decision is in line with the general view of the saloon taken by the Supreme court of the United States in its late decision. The saloon is regarded as having no right to existence *per se;* it is permitted to exist as a privilege, not as a right. The occupation of Rum-selling is not a legitimate one, and any restriction or limitation that the law-making power may see proper to impose is lawful. The state may prohibit the sale of Rum entirely; or it may allow it to exist, but under any conditions it may see fit to impose.

The Supreme court, nor any other tribunal, has ever so clearly and emphatically proclaimed the inherent wrong of the saloon, and the absolute of the authority of the state over it, as in that decision. The man who deliberately engages in the occupation of Rum-selling cannot be placed on the footing of citizens who sell any other articles. His occupation stands in the eye of justice, and of the civilized world, as an iniquitous one; and the courts are hereafter likely to regard it in the same light as did the decision of our highest tribunal.

The steady drift of the best sentiment of our people is stronger and stronger against the saloon. And it begins to look as though the public sentiment of the country on this question is to pass through stages analogous to those through which it passed on the slavery question. By the way, there is, among temperance people, an erroneous impression in regard to the latter. They assume that the old "Liberty" party, composed of abolitionists, was the nucleus of the Republican party; and also that the latter set out, from its inception, to destroy slavery. Neither of these assumptions is historically correct.

The "Liberty" party was committed to the abolition of slavery. It put a national ticket in the field at the Presidential election of 1840, and cast a total of 7,059 votes in the entire Union. In 1844 its ticket received 62,263 votes. In 1848, the Van Buren faction of New York Democrats organized the Free Soil party, whose platform was not abolition, but simply opposition to the extension of slavery into the territories—hence the name. The old "Liberty" party had gone to pieces after 1844, and it held no national convention in 1848. Its members voted with the Free Soilers, whose Presidential ticket received a total vote of 291,342. In 1852 the Free Soilers again had a ticket in the field, but it received only 156,149 votes—the Clay compromise of 1850 having quieted the agitation over slavery extension.

The crushing defeat of the Whig party in 1852 led to its dissolution. The "American," or "Know Nothing" party, rose next, drawing heavily from the Democrats, and receiving much support from the remains of the Whig party. It had great strength at municipal and state elections in 1853, but the question of the extension of slavery into the territories was again made prominent by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which repealed the Missouri Compromise, and left it to the people of those territories whether they should be slave or free commonwealths.

This led to the struggle in Kansas between free state and pro-slavery settlers, and to the organization of the Republican party, in 1854. Its first national convention, held in 1856, declared in opposition to the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and in opposition to the extension of slavery into the territories. The party was not in favor of the abolition of slavery; but recognized the constitutional right of the states wherein that institution existed to continue it. The triumph of the Republican party at the Presidential election of 1860 led to the secession of the Southern states, the war, and emancipation.

The anti-Rum movement seems destined to go through these stages. As the Republican party fought for the restriction of slavery to the section where it already existed, so the phase of the struggle we are now passing through is for the restriction of the Rum traffic in various ways. In some states, it has gone on to entire Prohibition; in others, to Prohibition in counties or other divisions, through local option. The rising tide of popular hostility against the saloon as an institution is a hopeful sign. For it will eventually be seen by the people that there is no way of preventing the evils which flow from it, so long as the saloon exists; and then, that there is no way of crushing the saloon except through Prohibition. Then the logic of the situation will lead to a general and irresistible movement to prohibit the Rum traffic and to

Pulverize the Rum Power.

THE verified total of the population of the United States, including all the territories and Alaska, is announced by the Census bureau. The total is 62,622,250; and the "representative population" at 61,908,908. This is the population of the states only, excluding the territories and the District of Columbia, as the citizens of these have no vote for Representatives in Congress. Cut this out and paste it in your memorandum book, or in your child's school geography.

THERE will be at least one struggle of giants in the House at this session—that over the apportionment bill. The Democrats will strain every nerve to prevent its passage; but it will pass, nevertheless.

GEN. MILES evidently believes that the way to avoid Indian troubles is to be prepared for them.

IN BOOK FORM.

"NASBY'S" LAST NOVEL,

"THE DEMAGOGUE."

THE success of "The Demagogue," Mr. D. R. Locke's last and best novel, published as a serial in the columns of this paper, was phenomenal, and long before the story was finished we had many inquiries as to whether or not it would be published in book form.

In response to this very general demand for this story in a permanent form, the great novel has been issued in a hand some cloth bound volume, beautifully printed and gotten up in the most tasteful manner.

Anyone sending to THE BLADE a dollar and a half will be mailed a copy of "The Demagogue," postage prepaid.

For two dollars we will send the Weekly BLADE one year and a copy of "The Demagogue," postage prepaid.

This is an unprecedentedly low offer, and should be taken advantage of at once.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The second message of President HARRISON is a lucid exposition of the condition of governmental affairs, both foreign and domestic, with a series of recommendations to Congress as to the legislation which should be enacted at the present session. The latter are by far the most important portions of the document; and of the various recommendations made, these is none that will excite more comment, favorable and unfavorable, than his strong plea for the enactment of a new federal elections law.

The argument is a straightforward explication of the inherent justice of such a measure, the dangers of allowing the present anomalous condition of affairs to continue indefinitely, and the necessity of such legislation if the people of the whole country are to be allowed their constitutional right to cast their votes without fear or favor, and to have them honestly counted and recorded. There is a singular apathy on the part of a great portion of the people on this subject. The national conscience needs arousing on this matter.

Without doubt, the portion of the message which will have the strongest interest for the people at large is that dealing with the tariff issue. The President does not waver in his belief that the test of time will show it to be neither prohibitive of imports, nor to unnecessarily increase the price of domestic manufactures. In proof of the first proposition, he cites the heavy imports since the law became operative, in spite of the enormous volume of imports rushed in just previous to that time; as to the second, he shows that the increased prices of some commodities, due to other and natural causes which are constantly creating fluctuations in cost of production, have been seized upon by the opponents of the measure and falsely attributed to the new tariff law.

His discussion of the question of reciprocity is of equal interest. He states the cheering fact that the nations to the south of us view the reciprocity clause of the new law with favor, and are discussing the propriety of accepting closer trade relations with us by the methods therein laid down. The President also discusses the two methods available to Congress for opening the door to reciprocal trade, and shows clearly that the one embodied in the tariff law is the better and the more business-like, because of its placing us in a position of readiness to accept the overtures of other nations at once, without waiting for tardy Congressional action—which action would be a necessity before any such scheme could go into operation, were it not for the method already embodied in the new law for reaching that most desirable consummation.

Congress is urged to the necessity of prompt action on the unfinished legislation left over from the late session, and still pending; and especially is it exhorted to pass a federal elections bill, referred to above; the steamship subsidy bills, for which a special argument is made on the ground of the certain and large extension of our foreign trade which must follow such enactment; and he favorably comments on the postal telegraph scheme so strongly urged by Postmaster General WANAMAKER.

The document contains nothing of the strange or unexpected. So far as current politics is concerned, it shows that the President stands firmly by the tariff legislation of the last session, and puts a quietus on the Democratic claim that the President and Mr. BLAINE are not in full accord on the question of reciprocity. The latter himself could make no stronger plea for reciprocity than does the President. The message will be well received by the country, and will without doubt cause a great many people who took sudden alarm at the Democratic onslaught on the tariff law, through that party's "higher prices" scare, to reconsider the matter, and thus it will aid in the inevitable reaction of public sentiment in favor of a fair, full trial of that law.

OUR BOOKS.

We have cleared our shelves of all the books we formerly handled, except two, viz:

"Health and Beauty," and "Social Etiquette,"

both by Miss EMILY S. BOUTON. We have only about 200 copies of each of these, which is hardly enough for the holiday trade.

Both books are beautifully bound, and make admirable Christmas presents. We will send a copy of either by mail, postpaid, for *one dollar*. Please send in your orders at once, for if you delay they will all be gone; and we shall not print another edition of either this year. Address all orders: "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

THE New York *Press's* latest "tariff picture" is the following:

Protection has developed our agricultural machinery industry till we lead the world. This is the way it has brought down the price of self-binders in ten years:

In 1880 they were $315 [illegible]
In 1890 they were $180 [illegible]

THE chief question regarding CLEVELAND just now is, whether he is a convert to the free coinage of silver. It is said by some of his overzealous friends that he is a convert to that doctrine. Why don't he write a letter and say so?

AND now it is said that the export of wool from Southern Russia to this country is stopped by our new tariff law. There will be just that much greater market for our home-grown wool.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

MONEY.—The tendency of the money market in New York for the past week has been in the direction of easier conditions and reviving confidence. This is a reflection of the improvement in the situation in London, which shows an increase in the gold reserve of the Bank of England, easier rates for money, and advancing prices of stocks. The most favorable sign in New York is the diminished pressure in regard to commercial discounts. The rate on call loans during the week averaged about 6 per cent. That the money market is still close, however, was shown by the offerings to loan on time are very few, and that 6 per cent is freely bid for such funds, for all periods, on first-class collateral security.

In Chicago, which is the money center for the entire West, lenders are still not inclined to increase their credits. The banks have a liberal amount of reserve funds, and are taking excellent care of their customers engaged in established industries; but they as yet give no assistance to speculative operators. Bank deposits are well maintained, which signifies that there is no fear of a general financial panic.

STOCKS.—The condition of the stock market in New York the past week goes to show that the recent squeeze brought prices down to bed rock, and the rebound has every evidence of being legitimate and healthful. The advance in the prices of leading stocks over the lowest at that time has averaged about 15 points. The Gould interest is believed to be the most important factor in the market at present; and in view of its success in consolidating the control of some of the more important railway systems of the West, has been steadily at work in endeavoring to put these stocks at their proper level on the market. To the extent that this has gone the revival of prices has been manipulative, but there is little doubt that the stocks so boomed are intrinsically worth the prices reached on the rebound.

The passing of the Union Pacific system again into the hands of Mr. GOULD, and the probable fact that the interest in control of the Rock Island will co-operate with GOULD, enables the latter to prepare to put into operation the plan of a "railroad clearing house," or a placing of the power to fix or alter railroad rates into the hands of a central committee of the associated roads; traffic at competitive points to be managed by a central agency, and the strict regulation of the future building of extensions of the roads interested. It is virtually a railroad trust.

SILVER.—The improved condition of the money markets of the world, the revival of the demand for India exchange (which is payable there in silver), and the demand for bars for shipment, have all acted to strengthen the price of silver, both in bullion and in certificates. The prices a week apart were as follows:

	Nov. 22.	Nov. 28.
Bullion, London,	48¾d.	48¾d.
Bullion, New York,	$1.02	$1.05
Bullion certificates,	$1.04⅝@1.02⅜	$1.08@1.06⅜

WHAT COL. POLK SAYS.

Colonel POLK, who is the president of the Southern national organization of the Farmers' Alliance, has been talking about the recent election. We are gratified to find that he takes the same ground THE BLADE has done, and declares that the tariff had but little to do with the campaign. He says that in the West the farmers did not care for the tariff question; they were demanding more currency. And he also remarks that "the National Alliance has never made demands on Congress in reference to the tariff."

The feeling is almost universal among the farmers of the West and the planters of the South that there must be more money in circulation, and that there must be, in some manner, more elasticity in the currency. They argue very soundly, as follows: During the late summer and early fall months of every year, farm products to the total value of at least a thousand millions—one billion dollars—are ready for the market. The necessities of the case are such that the majority of farmers must sell as quickly as possible, as they need money.

But here the trouble comes in that there is not enough money in the country to market the crops. The money market becomes tight, and prices are depressed. The farmers who are obliged to sell at this time are thus necessarily compelled to submit to a needless sacrifice, which goes to swell the profits of middlemen and speculators. They say that if the currency were elastic, so that its amount could be increased to meet this annualy recurring demand, there would be no fall of prices at that period, and the farming community would be the better off by the millions that this forced fall in prices compels them to sacrifice yearly.

There are two projects for giving this elasticity to the currency proposed by the Alliance leaders—one in the Southern organization, the other in the Northern. The former is the "sub-treasury plan"—which contemplates the erection, in every county, by the government, of warehouses in which the cotton, wheat, corn, etc., may be stored by the farmers; each owner is to receive treasury notes to the value of 80 per cent of the market price of the products he stores; when he gets ready to sell, he pays storage, sells his crop, and pays back the treasury notes he obtained, which are canceled. This, they say, will give the elasticity required.

The other project, which finds favor in the West, is the farm mortgage plan—that the government shall issue treasury notes, to be loaned to farmers on mortgages on their farms, to bear a very low rate of interest, thus largely increasing the volume of the currency.

There is much difference of opinion among the farmers themselves as to the details of these schemes, and they are by no means united in any state on either of them. Probably the attitude of the best informed men among them is that an increase in the amount of circulation is a necessity. One method of reaching this is favored by a large majority, and that is the coinage of silver. Beyond this, however, there is no unanimity of opinion.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* pertinently asks: While the price of all varieties of iron and steel have declined 20 per cent during the past decade, why has the price of tin-plates remained stationary? The answer gives no comfort to the free traders: "Because the production is controlled by a foreign monopoly,"—the British tin trust.

THE Biblical Society of London announces that it has in its possession a papyrus manuscript which is in the handwriting of the apostle PETER. They claim that $100,000 offered for the manuscript by another British society was refused. If this be true the find is of the very highest value to the Christian world.

MR. PARNELL says that he won't go—that he proposes to retain the leadership of the Home Rule forces so long as the latter stick to him.

Mr. GLADSTONE says PARNELL must go, or he will go himself.

We think it's a safe bet on GLADSTONE.

"Oliver Optic's" Story.

The New Serial Now Being Written for The Blade by this Noted Author.

We have completed arrangements for a new serial story, to be begun in THE BLADE some time near the beginning of the new year, entitled:

"A WILL OF HIS OWN,"

By WM. T. ADAMS.

Mr. ADAMS is better known to the reading public by his *nom de plume* of "Oliver Optic." The story is one of the present day and of the country, dealing with people and events of common, everyday life. The following are the persons who figure in the story, some very prominently, some in a subordinate way:

Captain Ezra Barnwood, formerly sea captain, now a farmer at the Highlands.
Mrs. Mercy Barnwood, his wife, owns the Rockwood lands.
J. Knox Barnwood, son, the "hero," goes by the name of "Knox," 16 years.
Marian Barnwood, daughter, 14 years.
Tom Tivers, 15 years, not a very bright boy, who sometimes works for Captain Barnwood.
Rockwood Lyon, 17 years, friend of Knox, becomes the engineer of a little steamer, bought by Knox.
Major Foliatusby Steele, owner of the Millonia Iron works, the other rich man of Millonia.
Mrs. Ruth Pemberton, his wife, a plain, good woman.
Sylvia Pemberton, 16 years, his daughter, very pretty and sensible girl.
Raymond Pemberton, 14 years, his son, called "Ray," an enterprising boy, but rather quiet, though firm and resolute.

The story, as will be seen, deals with both grown people and the younger generation. It is thus a story for all classes of readers——

For parents,
For young people,
For everybody who likes to read a good, pure, clean story, moral in its teachings, and which will not only amuse but instruct. For what higher, more valuable teaching can the world have, than that evil works evil to him who practices it; that honesty is the best policy; and that happiness in this life is very largely dependent upon our own exertions?

There is not a reader of THE BLADE who will not be interested in the perusal of this story. There is not a family of boys and girls who will not be the better for reading it, and for applying the plain, homely lessons it inculcates to their every day life.

This story is of itself worth more than the subscription price of THE BLADE for a whole year. "Oliver Optic's" books have sold and are selling by the hundreds of thousands. His stories for young people are found in the homes of the rich, the cottages of the poor; they are in Sunday-school libraries, public libraries, reading clubs and the like. They are all pure, interesting, healthful in tone and unobjectionable in sentiment. We believe our readers will agree that "A Will of His Own" is one of the best stories THE BLADE has ever published.

We wish to send sample copies to every family who does not take THE BLADE, in order that they may be induced to subscribe. We shall be very much obliged to our friends if they will send us the names of all persons in their vicinity who would be glad to read this story, and we will send them sample copies of THE BLADE. Please do this *at once!*

THE BLADE WASHING MACHINE.

There have been so many failures in washing machines that THE BLADE has hitherto been loth to offer one in connection with the paper, notwithstanding we have, in the past few years, received hundreds of requests that we should offer such a premium. However, we have at last found one that has stood the test here in Toledo, and given satisfaction to the families using it.

We are now having made for us, here in Toledo, by a leading manufacturer, a large number of these washing machines. It is the best ever offered the public; if we did not thoroughly believe this, we should not offer it. By referring to the advertisement on the 5th page of this issue, the reader can see a cut of it, and read the splendid offer we there make.

This machine retails at $7.00. We offer it, with the Weekly BLADE one year, for $5.00. The machine thus costs $4.00, which is a saving of $3.00 to the buyer—one of the profits all our subscribers have an opportunity of making. The machine is carefully crated for shipment, and being of wood is very light. The freight is to be paid by the purchaser, and should not be over 50 cents to $1, owing to the distance.

Also—we will send a washing machine *free* for a club of ten subscribers, and $10.00. Address all letters, "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

We have received a number of letters and postal cards asking the above question. To answer all at once, we will say: The interior has corrugated wooden sides; the operation of the lever, shown in the cut, gives a reciprocating motion to a corrugated wooden rubber, inside the machine. The clothes are worked between this rubber and the corrugated wooden sides. The machine has been tested by a large number of families here in Toledo, and gives satisfaction in every case; hence we have not the least hesitancy in recommending it to our patrons.

OUR brethren across the water are beginning to feel the effects of the new tariff law. Says *Industries*, a London paper devoted to manufactures and commerce:

The overshipment during the past few months now begins to tell upon shippers. Orders ceased to come to this side the day the last steamer sailed which was expected to reach the other side before the new tariff came into force. Hands are dismissed, machiner lies idle; or hands are retained and machinery is kept going, more goods are thrown on the home or other markets than formerly, and prices come down.

This simply means that American made goods are taking the place of foreign goods in this country; and when the people see that the new tariff does *not* mean high prices for them, they will begin to realize the silliness of the scare about "McKinley prices."

THE cablegrams say that Emperor WILHELM of Germany, at a dinner, took occasion to make "a number of pointed remarks respecting politicians who do nothing but criticise." This is the first intimation we have had that Germany is, like us, afflicted with a Democratic party.

THE next "organized lie" of the free trade Democrats will be to watch the markets, and whenever the price of any manufactured goods goes up from any cause, to declare it is because of the tariff. Watch and see if this shall not be true!

ONE of the things Congress should promptly attend to is providing for the effective enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act. The slant-eyed Mongols seem to find no difficulty in crossing from British Columbia.

THE loss to British interests by the "shrinkage" of their South American investments since last summer has been nearly $300,000,000. The lesson has been a severe one.

PENSIONS IN THE NEXT HOUSE.

Already the Democratic press of the East are beginning to raise their voices over the "expense" of the pension system. As a sample of this, the New York *World*, which is Democratic, and that of the most pronounced type, in discussing the cost of pensions, says:

Next year, when the incapacity and dependent pension bills are fully in operation, the sums that will be expended under them will easily reach more than $160,000,000, and we may confidently look forward to the time when the annual appropriations for pensions will exceed $200,000,000.

The larger part of this vast sum is pure robbery. It does not go to old and deserving soldiers, nor to the worthy widows and orphans of men who have done their duty to their country. It is a corruption fund, deliberately taken from the people by Republican politicians and expended for the maintenance of their party's power. The enormous burden thus put upon the people has not, therefore, the excuse of a good purpose. The country is unjustly taxed that the war ended a quarter of a century ago may be profitable to selfish politicians.

Such pension legislation is criminal.

How do the soldiers, and their sons and friends, like this opening note of the Democratic campaign against pensions? Is there any soldier or soldier's widow, now drawing a pension, who does not deserve it? We confess ourselves unable to understand the logic of the *World* in declaring that the "large part" of the pension appropriations "does not go to old and deserving soldiers," nor to the "worthy widows and orphans of men who have done their duty to their country." We can not imagine whom it supposes these pensions are paid to, if not to deserving soldiers and their widows or children.

Probably the claim is to be set up that only those soldiers who were actually wounded or maimed in the late war, or are suffering from some disease contracted in the service, are deserving of pensions. The disability bill, which gives pensions to soldiers who are now unable to do regular work, is very distasteful to the Democrats, we know, and especially to Mr. CLEVELAND. When he occupied the Presidential chair, he vetoed a similar bill, it will be remembered. Will the Democrats undertake to repeal this law, or will they refuse to pass the appropriation bill to pay pensions under that law? They are capable of doing either. Time alone will tell how far they will go in their hatred of the soldier.

MORE CURRENCY NEEDED.

The point of greatest interest in the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency is that there is not enough circulating medium—coin, bank notes, etc.—to supply the needs of the country. In this connection, he adduces a fact that will be new to a great many people, that there has been an increase in the use of actual money in commercial transactions, due to the change in business methods in the matter of credits whereby commodities are sold on shorter time, and cash transactions are more common, than in the past. Add to this the diminished national bank circulation, and the amount of currency is rendered insufficient for the needs of the country, despite the heavy additions to the circulation in the way of new coinage, and the issue of silver certificates.

The Comptroller's remedy is based on the fact that the issue of notes by national banks is unrenumerative because of the high premium United States bonds now bear in the market. He recommends that the amount of bonds required to be deposited be reduced, that the note circulation be equal to the par value of the bonds in amount, instead of 90 per cent as the law now is; and he recommends the passage of the Sherman bill, now pending in the Senate, which, he says, would increase the volume of paper currency by about $15,000,000, thus relieving the stringency.

The New Tariff Law.

The Official Text of the Law, Without Omission—With Notes, Showing the Changes From the Old Law.

The demand for the new tariff law—the "McKinley bill"—is tremendous, and we are asked by hundreds of letters, to "publish it in full." It is too long. It makes nearly *four pages* the size of those of THE BLADE.

But, to supply the demand, we are now printing the new tariff law as an extra. It contains the full text of the bill, as it became a law, and as it now stands in the United States Statutes, complete and unabridged.

To make it the more useful, we have added to the different schedules notes, showing the *changes* from the old law—thus making it invaluable to every one who desires full information.

We will send one copy by mail, postpaid, for **4 cents.** Send *two* 2-cent stamps.

Or, we will send 2 copies for 5 cents in stamps.

Or, *one dozen* copies for 25 cents.

Send in your orders at once for copies of "the new tariff law," inclosing the stamps with the order; and we shall take it as a great favor if you will send, on a separate slip of paper, in the same letter, a list of persons in your neighborhood who do not take THE BLADE. Send their names and postoffice addresses, and we will mail each a sample copy of this paper.

THE Chicago *Post* gives an excellent illustration of the astonishingly small amount of actual cash that is required to transact commercial business, in these days of extended banking facilities. Comptroller of the Currency LACEY required nineteen Chicago banks to report to him all their transactions on a given day, and the showing was:

Gold, $109,581; silver, $50,222; gold certificates, $43,660; silver certificates, $328,876; legal tender notes, $270,968; checks and drafts, $9,965,986; exchanges for clearing house, $15,249,461.

Note that there was only $803,301 of actual cash, more than ten-fold that amount, or $9,935,998, in checks and drafts, and a clearing house business of nearly four millions more.

IT is a matter worth noting that the United States consular service is now self-supporting. We have over 1,000 officials in this service, scattered over the world, all of whom receive stated salaries; the fees they receive are turned into the treasury. During the year ended November 1, the consular account stood:

Amount paid out for consuls' salaries, etc	$1,032,088
Amount received from consular fees	1,039,653

As this is the first instance in the history of this government that this service paid for itself, the occasion is worth noting. Republican management, of course.

THE "original package" decision of course covers all articles imported from one state into another. Judge NELSON, of the United States district court at St. Paul, has just decided that oleomargarine may be shipped into Minnesota despite the prohibitory law of that state. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme court of the United States, and it may be that the court will revise that famous decision.

LET Congress abandon the idea of a two-weeks' holiday recess. There is little time enough between this and March 4 next to accomplish the necessary work and the country would approve close attention to business.

It Is a Success!

The Blade's China Set Offer Becoming Very Popular.

THE BLADE'S china set premium offer is being largely accepted. We have been getting scores of orders daily for the past two weeks, and at their rapid rate of increase they will be coming in by hundreds a week later, on account of the near approach of the holidays. There is no more appropriate present for Christmas than one of these sets. We urge every person who desires one for this purpose to get in his order early. We send in our orders to the manufacturers once a week. It requires from a week to ten days, after they receive the order, for the articles to reach the purchaser, as they are sent by freight, which is slow.

Hence, those wanting a set for a holiday present will please get their orders to us not later than December 10.

Take particular notice of this fact: While, under each offer, a price is made at which we will sell this set (including the Weekly BLADE one year) so low that everybody can afford to buy it; if you will read further you will find terms upon which we will give away these sets—which you will find are even more liberal than the offer to sell; this is because we wish to secure additional clubs for the Weekly BLADE.

Of course, we shall gladly fill all orders for sets in connection with one copy of the Weekly BLADE, because we know there are many who have not time nor inclination to get up a club; but there are others who are so situated as to be able to raise clubs, and we make the most liberal offer possible to them, as clubs are what we want.

The best way is, to enter on the work of getting up a club at once to secure the $20 BLADE dinner set. Almost any one can raise a club of 20 subscribers in a single day; but if you should fall short, you can certainly raise 10, and thus get the 80-piece tea set. Then, after resting a few weeks, you can make another effort and obtain 10 more, for which we will give you the No. 4 set—which, added to the tea set, makes the complete dinner set.

Get at the work at once, for two reasons: first, so as to be before any one else in your neighborhood; second, if you raise one club now, you will get that out of the way, so that later you can raise another, to obtain an additional premium in this line, or on some offer we may make later.

We have a special word to say to the 1,000 and more who obtained the tea set last year, in reply to many inquiries: The No. 4 Blade set is just what you want. It has been made up specially so as to be added to the 80-piece set and make a complete dinner set. So go to work at once to secure the No. 4.

Last year we printed in THE BLADE several hundred testimonials from buyers of the tea set, who all agreed that they got a better article than they expected from the price named. It is a proved fact that the 80-piece tea set, which we offer for $7 with the Weekly BLADE one year, or which we *give* for 11 subscribers and $11, can not be bought at retail at the stores for less than $15 or $16; and the same holds true as to the other offers.

China ware is always handy to have in the house; nobody ever has too much of it. These sets are an acquisition to any one's china-closet.

The season for gift-giving is coming on, with the holidays—and these sets make elegant presents for the husband to give his wife, the children to give their mother, or for any one to give as a wedding-present—not to speak of "china weddings," etc.

Read the advertisement on the 5th page. It is really a remarkable offer. If the sets cost us nothing, we should make but a narrow margin of profit. Offered as they are with THE BLADE, we make no profit at all—merely wishing to extend our circulation, and help our friends and subscribers to a first-class article.

Renewals will count the same as new subscribers in getting up clubs for this premium.

Don't wait! Begin work *at once!*

MR. WANAMAKER'S REPORT.

The Postmaster General makes a business-like report this year, reciting a list of instances in which savings have been made, the great increase in postal revenues, the fact that more new postoffices were established during last year than in any previous year, and the various advances that have been made in promptitude and efficiency in carrying and distributing the mails. If any apology were needed for putting a thorough business man at the head of this department of the government, this report would furnish it. Our postal affairs are managed on the same strict principles as are any successful private business, with the result of a flattering improvement in efficiency and in revenues.

MR. WANAMAKER makes several recommendations to Congress, the first of these being a renewal of his recommendation last year of a postal telegraph. His argument in favor of it is brief, but strong, and their weight must be admitted by every one.

He also recommends postal savings banks, and outlines briefly his plan. A similar system has been in operation in Great Britain for a number of years, and has proved very successful. The only objection that is raised against it here is the general one that the government should keep its hands off everything which is not purely governmental, and that paternalism is to be avoided in any and every guise.

He makes a strong and really unanswerable plea for one-cent postage, and there is no reason why Congress shall not act at his suggestion at the present session. He also advises some changes in the civil service examinations, tending to improve the service, and expresses himself in favor of a system of promotions. The whole report is an excellent one.

THE seal question has come to this—that either all seal-killing must be stopped absolutely for a term of years, to allow the animals to increase in numbers, or the seals become extinct by all being killed off. There are not over one-twelfth as many now as there were in 1872, say reliable reports. The Canadian government and our own must co-operate in this work, or have a great industry entirely and permanently destroyed.

SINCE the year 1887, British capital to the amount of $270,000,000 has been invested in breweries, grain elevators, packing-houses, glass works, flouring mills, electric enterprises, and so on, in the United States. It is proving a good investment, when compared with the investments in South American enterprises which have been proved worthless.

If it be true, as is privately affirmed, that Russia's withdrawal of £2,500,000 from the BARINGS in London, and its transfer to Berlin, precipitated the great failure, then it is also true that Great Britain has lost her position as financial ruler of the world.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The Prince of Wales has a collection of over 172 walking-sticks.

William Rice defeated his poor old father for the legislature in Kansas by 2 votes.

Rider Haggard has gone to Palenque to get up another of his extraordinary romances.

Prince Albert, of Prussia, is a first-class bookbinder, and his two sons are learning masonry as a trade.

Novelist Howells was able to set type with some facility when only seven years old. He was brought up in a printing house.

The fruit crops of Pomona, Cal., have sold for $270,000 this season. Ten years ago there was not an orchard in the valley.

Senator Berry, of Arkansas, is one of the poorest men in Congress. He lives in a very economical way and relies on his salary to pay his bills.

Anton Rubinstein, the Russian composer and pianist, has been offered the sum of $300,000 for a tour through America during the coming season by Henry E. Abbey.

Emma Abbott is erroneously credited with being "the richest woman on the stage." Patti can buy and sell her half a dozen times over, and even Mary Anderson can raise as much dust.

The reported engagement of the czarowitz and Princess Marie, of Greece, is discredited, because the parties are first cousins, and consanguineous marriages are forbidden by the Greek church.

The late Mrs. Astor had a lace dress which cost $15,000, and it is stated that another was recently sold to an American lady for $25,000. There are a number of ladies

A WORD TO TEACHERS AND PARENTS

We ask you to read the announcement of THE BLADE'S series of "Letters to Young Citizens," which will be found in the first column of the 4th page.

This series is by distinguished authors, and as an educational force is worthy of your earnest attention.

Will you aid us in having it widely read, by sending us a list of teachers, professors, and others interested in the education of youth, to whom we may mail sample copies?

Or will you kindly call the attention of the teachers and ministers of your neighborhood to the announcement?

FOR 1891.

Some of the Good Things The Blade Has on Its Programme for Next Year for Its Readers.

We herewith make announcement of a *part* only of the special features we are preparing for the readers of the Weekly BLADE for next year. The first of these is

"A WILL OF HIS OWN,"

A serial story, by the famous "Oliver Optic," who is better known by that name to myriads of readers than by his true name of WILLIAM T. ADAMS, a notice of which is given elsewhere. This will be begun at some time about the New Year. Every subscriber whose time expires this fall should renew so as to get this story, which alone will be worth the subscription price for the whole year.

We have arrangements in progress for several other

SERIAL STORIES BY LEADING AUTHORS OF NOTE.

Due announcement of which will be made, which will furnish to our readers a number of first-class stories, any one of which, in book form, would cost them more than the subscription price to THE BLADE for the entire year.

In addition, we are having prepared, at considerable expense, a *special* series of articles for publication in THE BLADE next year, which will be entitled the

"MONEY-MAKER SERIES."

These will give full and complete practical information how to *make money* by what may be called "side issues," which can be pursued in connection with one's regular occupation. We have not completed a list of subjects, but will name a few:

"How to Make Money by Poultry Raising;" giving full directions for making incubators, directions for managing them, for feeding young chicks, marketing them, etc; and keeping poultry for egg-producing exclusively.

"Money in Small Fruits," telling how any one with a spare lot of ground can find profit in strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, etc.

"Cranberry Culture," for any one who has an old mill dam, or bit of swamp land, telling how it can be made worth $1,000 per acre.

"Small Trades," telling how a person who has not the ground or room available for any of the above can make money by occupations that can be carried on of evenings, such as silver plating and replating, nickel plating, and a number of others, by any of which an active, energetic person can profitably occupy his spare hours.

"Amateur Photography," giving minute directions whereby one can do successful work without the aid of an instructor.

And many others, which we are not yet ready to announce.

The "Money-maker Series" will be copyrighted, and will *not* be published in book form, or in any thing else than THE BLADE. These papers will appear at intervals during the year, and will be illustrated, where necessary; minute directions, with actual cost of materials will be given; and every pains taken to make them easily understood by every one.

Remember, there will be no way of obtaining this series save by subscribing to the WEEKLY BLADE; and any one who wishes can, find the way from one or the other, to make many times the dollar THE BLADE will cost for the year.

The various regular departments of THE BLADE will be improved and made better, and the paper will be found still more worthy of the patronage of every one. Don't fail to renew in time!

THOSE CHINA SETS—HOW THEY LIKE THEM.

We give below a few replies from persons who have availed themselves of our unrivalled premium offers of china tea and dinner sets, that others may see how they are liked:

FRYELLSVILLE, O., Nov. 27.—The tea set is all right, and we are well pleased with it; it is set No. 1—80 pieces.—ROBT. T. S. RONG.

USLICK, ILL., Nov. 29.—The No. 1 standard tea set has arrived, and I am highly pleased with it. It is much nicer than we expected. Some have been very much surprised at seeing it.—MRS. HARDY.

AURORA, MO., Nov. 23.—We received the china tea set No. 2 in good condition; find it just as represented, and good ware. We are well pleased with it. Success to THE BLADE.—J. M. and S. M. BYKER.

JONES, MICH., Nov. 17.—I received the Blade china set No. 1 about a week ago. I am well pleased with them, as they are better and more than you represent them to be, and I consider them worth double the money.—G. F. LOVE, M. D.

WERLY, WIS., Nov. 27.—I received the Blade china set No. 1 and am well pleased with it.—FRANK BOYSTER.

CLARENCE, ILL., Nov. 28.—I received the No. 1 standard tea set on November 15. Am very much pleased with it. Freight 80 cents.—ELLA STEPHENSON.

ALLEGAN, MICH., Nov. 24.—The Blade dinner set has arrived in good shape, the 108 pieces all perfect, and as represented by you. Our folks are well pleased with the set, and think it is very nice.—J. A. FROST.

HIGHLAND CENTER, WIS., Nov. 21.—My Blade tea set, No. 1, came safely. Am very much pleased with it. Not a single piece was broken.—ISAAC JOHNSON.

MUNHALL, PA., Nov. 27.—We received your tea set on Nov. 15, in good order, and are very much pleased with it; found it just as represented by you, and think I was paid for my trouble.—GEO. W. STEUCK.

"What man has done, man can do." Read the offer, printed elsewhere, and then go to work to secure one for yourself!

A Queer Idea.

A vegetarian church is to be established in Philadelphia. One of the fundamental principles of the church will be that life is sacred, and that therefore the shedding of blood, even though it be for the sake of providing food for the human race, is wrong. But the vegetarians don't follow out their own principles. In the eyes of the scientist there is no appreciable difference between plant life and animal life. The only objection that vegetarians have to the shedding of blood is that it terminates a life, but from the scientific point of view they terminate a life every time they eat a potato or a turnip. Nor is it competent for them to say that one sort of life is more inviolable than another sort. Animal life is more highly organized, it is true, and therefore its sensations are better understood by human beings, but for ought we know the killing of a vegetable may be to it as much of a tragedy as the killing of an animal is to it. It is very convenient to make arbitrary distinctions between the different forms of life, but it is neither scientific nor logical.

How to Choose a College.

Friendly advice to Young Men on this subject will be contributed to the forthcoming Volume of *The Youth's Companion* by President Seth Low, of Columbia, Ex-President Andrew D. White, of Cornell, President Morrill E. Gates, of Amherst, and Prof. Goldwin Smith.

Science Causerie.

Orion and His Fleecy Belt.

The most brilliant of the constellations, Orion, rises about 8 o'clock, and will be a prominent object in the winter sky. It is readily located by four stars of the second magnitude that form a rectangle, in the center of which is the beautiful cluster known as the belt and sword handle. Its especial feature is the great nebula, that on brilliant nights is faintly visible to the naked eye as a mere wisp of light, something like a small cloud of steam, in the sword handle, not far from its apparent junction with the belt. This nebula, wonderfully beautiful when examined with a good telescope, has an additional interest from the light it has thrown upon the constitution of matter, and the daring speculations that made it a legitimate subject for the solution of the possible origin of the solar system, and some chemical phenomena that have been curiously confirmed by laboratory research.

Its appearance, in all but the largest telescopes, is somewhat like a fish's head, with mouth open. In the mouth, fair telescopes reveal four small stars, in the form of a square, while very large ones reveal six or more. The mass seems as if composed of wisps of steam, some of them extending a great distance away from the main body. It was originally considered as being composed of a vast aggregation of stars, so distant that they could not be separated; but increased telescopic power failed to resolve it, and at last it was believed to be a vast mass of incandescent gas. The spectroscope revealed the truth of the latter conclusion, and the presence of incandescent hydrogen in great quantity, together with other elements, similar except in reverse order, to the same elements that were shown to exist in the sun and upon the earth.

The enormous volume of this mass of gaseous matter would very far exceed the entire solar system, and the ingenious minds of La Place and Herschel conceived in it the evolution of a new solar system based upon the analogy of Saturn's rings; that nucleii were forming corresponding to our sun, and that these nucleii would gradually contract in each case to form a sun or world. This theory has so many coincidents and probabilities that for many years it overshadowed every other, but lately it has had to divide the field with a theory that considers worlds to be formed out of small meteors, or sort of cosmic dust. Probably both have combined, as it is known that the process is yet going on in our own system, and that the world is yet growing.

Lately it has been determined that a very attenuated gas—a kind of hydrocarbon, not unlike our familiar natural gas—is present throughout the space separating the planets. The sun, the earth and probably all the planets are receiving accessions from this and from vast swarms of little meteors which occupy many wide zones in space, and whose number is incalculable from the fact that several millions fall upon the earth every day. The universal presence of hydrogen, which is the "active principle," so to speak, of water, and its combination with carbon, which, with water, make up most of the elements of the organic world, suggests great possibilities for our future knowledge of the constitution of the universe, and curiously affords an explanation of the creation of vast bodies of natural gas, petroleum and other so-called mineral hydro-carbons.

It is the tendency of the powerful solar or electric energy to decompose chemical compounds. The sun is the great source of electric energy, and its action in this is noticeable in the familiar example of milk souring during thunderstorms. The action of positive electricity is decomposing, but the reverse is true of negative electricity, as milk may be preserved for weeks in the hottest weather when exposed to the negative pole. The bearing of this law on the conservation of matter, and which has been taught us by the distant Orion nebula, is opposed to all the theories that imply that the sun is gradually losing its heat, or power, and in time will die out and all life cease. The new theory is much more logical, by teaching that destruction and creation are going on simultaneously—that the energy of the sun on the masses and gases of his system is being returned again.

Marvels of Surgery.

So life be left in our bodies, no matter if they be hacked or hewed or maimed or broken, the surgeon will set hopefully about the work of repair. The process of grafting animal tissue is now carried to such extent that the deficiency of one creature is made good by taking a piece or part of another. A disfiguring birth-mark on the face of a child was recently neatly cut away, and a patch of skin taken from the arm of the mother was transplanted to cover the wound. A man so frightfully burned as to lose the greater part of his epidermis was successfully recovered with frog skin. Oculists have taken the cornea from the eyes of rabbits, cats and dogs, to replace and make good the vision of human beings.

That wonderful fiber, the nerve, has also yielded itself to the skillful touch of science. The nerves may be patched or pieced. The nerves of brutes have been successfully joined to the stumps of severed nerves in men. Baldness may be cured by grafting. A New York physician has successfully repaired ravages of this kind by first taking grafts from the patient's own scalp, where time had spared his locks, and afterward eking out the supply by portions taken from the head of another person, doubtless selecting hair of the proper color. "These grafts were cut up by means of a punch, and included not only the thick mass of the skin, but also subcutaneous tissues beneath, which left them fully a quarter of an inch thick. Holes corresponding in size to these left after the removal of the grafts, were, of course, made in the scalp for their reception. All the grafts united well, without suppuration or untoward results, and bore hair luxuriantly."

Even the bones, where they have been splintered by accident or destroyed by disease, may be replaced with better bones, and become incorporate with the complete osseous structure. In the light of such surgical achievement the mysterious creation of woman in the Garden of Eden loses a part of its incomprehensibility. The hurts and ailments of our poor humanity are helped and healed with a skill that approaches magic. As Prospero could set his goblins at work to grind the joints of his enemies with dry convulsions, and to shorten their sinews with aged cramps, so the good magicians of the scalpel can now undo the demoniac work of the goblins, who apparently have never let off grinding men's joints and shortening their sinews. In these days of wonderful scientific discovery the surgeon easily keeps step with advancing knowledge.

The Barking Sands of Hawaii.

Mr. H. C. Bolton has recently paid a visit to Hawaii in order to investigate the so-called "barking sands" of these islands. There is a tract of these sands on the south coast of Hawaii, in the district of Mana, where they take the form of dunes or sand-hills about 100 feet high. The sand is calcareous, and apparently a mixture of broken coral and shells. When they are dislodged from the side of a dune by the feet they slide down the slope with a deep bass tone which can be heard over 100 feet away. The noise has been likened to the hum of a buzz-saw in a planing mill. When two quantities of the sand are separated in a bag and forcibly brought together the shock is accompanied by a curious hooting noise. The drier the sand the louder the sound. A bag of the sand will preserve its sonorous property for a considerable time.

The Small Toe.

Herr Pfitzner, a German investigator, has made a large number of observations on the small toe, and finds that in the case of 31 per cent of the male sex, and 41½ per cent of the female sex, it is in process of degeneration, through the terminal bones fusing into one piece. The phenomenon is not confined to adults, but is equally common amongst children, and Herr Pfitzner does not regard it as an effect of wearing shoes. Whether the process will continue until the fifth toe is eliminated altogether is, of course, uncertain.

Anti-Incrustators.

In using anti-incrustators the main consideration is, of course, to keep the boilers clean and free from scale, but there are other considerations of importance. The material used as a scale preventive must be entirely harmless to metallic surfaces and absolutely free from any tendency to cause corrossion, pitting or grooving. Some boiler compounds while preventing scale injure the iron to such an extent that the boiler soon becomes leaky and stoppages for repairs are frequent. There are probably few better all-round anti-incrustators then tri-sodium phosphate. It not only disintegrates and removes old scale, but entirely prevents the formation of new incrustations while preserving the iron, keeping it free from rust or corrosion of any kind.

Nutritive Properties of Cream.

The fact is not so well known as it deserves to be that cream constitutes an admirable nutriment for invalids. It is superior to butter, containing more volatile oils. Persons predisposed to consumption, aged persons, or those inclined to cold extremities and feeble digestion are especially benefitted by a liberal use of sweet cream. It is far better than cod liver oil, and besides being excellent for medicinal properties it is a highly nutritious food.

To Prevent Hot Mixtures Cracking Glass.

A well known scientific journal gives an old fashioned but excellent mode of preventing the cracking of glass from hot water. A simple and never failing plan is to place a silver spoon or any other silver instrument in the glass jar or bottle into which the hot liquid is to be poured. This method effectually prevents even the most delicate glass from cracking.

The Growth of Boys and Girls.

Recent measurements made by Herren Geisler and Ulitzch on school children at Freiberg, in Saxony, show that between the ages of 11 and 16 girls are generally taller than boys, and that the boys then overtake the girls and keep the lead. The same thing was observed in American children by Dr. Bowditch, of Harvard, some years ago, and by Mr. Charles Roberts in England.

Ramie for Silk Worms.

A lady in Columbia, South Carolina, has discovered that silk worms will feed upon the leaves of the ramie or rhea plant as well as those of the mulberry and osage orange. Moreover, the cocoons were larger and the silk of finer quality than that from the mulberry.

Notes.

A velocity of about six or seven miles a second would suffice to carry a body away from the gravitation of the earth.

The saltest piece of water upon earth is the Lake of Urumia, in Persia, situated more than 4,000 feet above the sea level. It is much salter than the Dead Sea, the water being found on analysis to contain nearly 22 per cent of salt.

The Pima Indians, who live in thatched huts on the banks of the River Gila, in the South Arizona Mountains, antedate the white man in America by many years. They were a flourishing race 300 years ago, when the Spaniards came among them.

The sun's perpendicular rays do not illumine the depths of the sea at all, or anything like it. On the contrary, they only penetrate, at the very outside, some 200 fathoms down into the world of waters, beyond which distance all is utter darkness.

It is claimed that the first silver mines worked in the United States by Europeans are situated in the mountains near Tucson, and although they are represented to have been so securely hidden by the Jesuits ere they were driven from the country, that their location is now unknown, tradition states that some of them were marvelously rich.

NEBRASKA'S FAMINE.

An Appeal for Relief for the Drouth-Stricken People of Western Nebraska.

THE BLADE has received the following circular, with a request to publish:

Western Nebraska is in a pitiable condition, and her people are beginning to suffer now; and, our brothers and sisters of the East, you can hardly imagine the want and destitution that must fall upon your friends in Western Nebraska. Let us try and put before you the plain and unvarnished truth in this all-important question, cold and hunger:

First, there are from eight to ten thousand people that must be carried through the coming winter, spring, and until the next crop can be grown. Now, should a blizzard strike this country like the one that swept over our prairies on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th of November, 1888, who can imagine the result? Our people are now destitute—no fuel, no food, no money.

We saw a lady step into a store only yesterday and buy two sacks of the cheapest flour and a few groceries, and when she took out her pocket-book to pay for them she began to cry and said: "This is the last; God only knows where the next will come from for those poor children and mother. This money," said she, "was got by selling my last cow and hens, which have been our sustenance. I would have kept them for they, with their eggs and butter, would have kept the family in something to eat, but I have nothing to feed them, and they could not lay or give milk without feed. Over one-half of my chickens have already died from starvation." Then she turned and walked out, and we said to ourselves, this is only one case in many thousands in this part of Nebraska. We thought we might not be able to do much, but we do know we can at least speak for help, and by so doing let the people know our needs.

Now, ladies in the East with plenty, see what you can do. If you will form yourselves into committees, you can accomplish much in our behalf. A great many small amounts will make large ones, and help. Remember, clothing, provisions or anything will be acceptable, but there must be money, for we do not know whether the railroad will ship this stuff free of charge or not; and if not, the freight must be paid, and the people of this country have no money with which to pay the freight.

If it should be shipped without freight, you could send the money and the committee would use it to furnish the people with fuel and other necessaries. The committee are members of Alliances in the following counties. We are asking this assistance to be distributed in the four counties which Oxford is nearly in the corner of, viz: Furnas, Harlan, Phelps and Kosper. The above-named committeemen are not any of them in need of any help, nor do not want one dollar of what will be raised. They are all prominent members of Alliances in the counties, and their honesty and integrity will be vouched for by the different Alliances and by the business men of the town of Oxford, Furnas county, Neb.

If any one wants to put in anything to send to a friend, if it will be put in a box by itself and marked, it will be delivered by the committee to the party addressed. It is estimated that $300,000 will have to be raised to help the sufferers out. People should rush to the assistance as they did after the Chicago fire and the Johnstown disaster. If the churches take hold of this matter they can do a great amount of good.

Please remember that if a blizzard should strike this country now you would be compelled to read of great suffering and loss of life, and it might be your own or nearest friend; if not, it would be some one else's. Remember money for fuel is the one thing most needed. There are many families now whose only fuel is the dried cow manure that they can pick up in the pastures where the cows ran last year.

The following compose the relief committee for the several different alliances:

Dr. Briggs, Laurel Hill Alliance, No. 889, Harlan county.

J. B. Montague, Laurel Hill Alliance, No. 889, Harlan county.

Frank Scott, Hardscrabble Alliance, No. 809, Gosper county.

S. B. Yoeman, Hardscrabble Alliance, No. 809, Gosper county.

T. B. Huff, Dexter Alliance, No. 908, Furnas county.

T. B. Coffman, Dexter Alliance, No. 908, Furnas county.

These men on the committee are not needing any aid, but will see that it is put where it will do the most good.

We hereby state that we are personally acquainted with the above named committee, and know them to be men of honesty and integrity, and worthy of the trust placed in their hands for distribution. They

J. M. LEE, Postmaster at Oxford.
H. P. CAMP, Cashier Farmers State Bank.

If the ministers of the gospel will read this to their congregations and work, we think great good may be done. Editors, please publish the above for the good of the drouth-stricken sufferers. Do it free of charge and hurl it into the homes of peace and plenty. I am here and know the above to be true and placed in its mildest form.

E. W. GILES.
Oxford, Furnas county, Neb.

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $5 to $20 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Winter Wraps.

There is the Girl Who is Too English, the Blonde Matron and She Who is French From Top to Toe—Plush and Furs.

[Written for the Blade by Ellen Osborn (Copyright 1890.)]

When the morning is bright and one can buy a great glorious bunch of chrysanthemums for 10 cents then life for a brief period seems worth living. One can forgive one's pocketbook for refusing to yield the commercial equivalent of the last water color sketch or Japanese jug that tempted, and resign one's self to philosophic contemplation of the tall girl in a puce colored cape who is so desperately over-English that as she disappears in a Broadway shop one takes involuntarily a step after, in fanciful expectation of hearing her call for the "slender woman's size" in the pink and cream ribbon-run undergarments she looked at in the window.

"In London," one can imagine her saying in Manhattan accents, "we have only two sizes, the slender and the over-size. To measure by inches is so odd you must excuse my not understanding."

The chill days of November are quite the time to study girls and wraps and what flocks of them there are, to be sure. What tight-fitting, narrow-skirted long cloaks with sleeves of fur and velvet rising above the ears, a comic anxiety, so it seems to the spectator, looking out

THE CAPE AS SHE IS WORN.

from the wearers' faces lest they go down and be swallowed up, each in the gulf between two mountains. What Hyde Park cloaks with flapping skirts that stop at the knees, what loose courtier coats and long vests, what Camisards and velvet redingotes of bishop's purple, what fur collars and great pocket flap of fur. Wherever one walks one brushes otter and seal and bear skin. Plum colored cloths sweep by one and wine color, pomegranate and rosewood. All the colors are deep and rich and warm. There's joy in life and love of good things and strong vitality in the very look of the winter promenade.

THE LONG CLOAK OF THE BLONDE MATRON.

Here's a girl with skin so fair and locks so golden that had she lived a few hundred years earlier Guido Reni might have painted her for an Aurora surrounded with clouds and roses. On solid earth she walks on prosaic Manhattan Island, all in a Beau Brummel coat of golden bronze, with basques that reach half way to the pavement, and braided in a narrow twisted cord of gold and brown. Carrying one ragged white chrysanthemum comes a tall, lithe girl in nickel grey. Her long coat fits her very closely, and her chin nestles in a great Valois collar of white and curly fur. She is slow and graceful and quiet and smiling, and on the skirts of her cloak are embroidered green velvet fern fronds.

Under the horses' noses, scorning the elbow-lifting aid of the burly policeman, dances a little rough cheviot jacket in a clear army red that one watches as one would watch a butterfly. It fits the small, plump figure with military precision from the straight, erect collar, stiffened with superb silver embroideries, to the scant skirt slashed up the back and worked in broad, brilliant patterns. Such a trim, chipper little jacket and such a chipper little woman. She looks up the street and down the street as she reaches the sidewalk, confident as a sparrow.

Crossing the pavement to a waiting carriage moves a stately cloak dress of Parma violet worn by a pale, blonde woman. Her eyes look straight before her and she makes no motion to lift her rich, heavy draperies. On the front of her cloak is set a square plastron of violet plush bordered with dark marten fur. Below this vest a short pointed bodice front of the regal material is laced across with cords. Her high flowing sleeves are caught back to the elbows. Broad bands of fur pull up its grey lining, straight lines to her flowing skirts, and as the footman shuts the carriage door one sees the last of a set, unsmiling face under a broad, felt hat, from which droop violet plumes.

And so they pass and repass—shoulder capes cut in deep points like bodices, sea skin sacques with high, round feather collars and rose-colored silken linings; tan coats, severely plain, loose rooted and double-breasted; long showy cloaks of striped plush, in fire and gold; fur-trimmed mantles of dahlia and myrtle, and deep royal blue, hagg storm serges, warm with hairy bear fur; jackets of leopard skin, capes of seal from cloth-lined with cream—all types of luxurious richness, with their tall, wired collars, their fluffy ruffs and boas, their magnificently-wrought Russian arabesques and passementeries, their enlivening bits of color and cheerfulness to brighten the dreary fog and grayness of November mornings.

And when the curtain dropped on "Asrael" and the first night of German opera what a glitter there was of evening gold and white pulled up over bared, plump shoulders. There were women, gracious, graceful and superbly costumed, in low cut robes of velvet, with heavy gold embroideries and many glistening jewels. And about the fairest, tallest and most stunning a man who was taller yet wrapped a great marvel of cream white, faintly irridescent with pale rose color and blue and glowing on the inner side with a warm blaze of Spanish yellow. The woman who was nearest me had hair that was light brown and a color so fresh and clear it rivalled any rouge an unjust critic might have mentioned in such a connection. Few women could have worn her cloak of silvery silk like the "moonshine's watery beam," and fewer, wearing it, could have stood in the glare of the electric light with a high Medici collar of mauve passementerie touching their ear lobes and challenging the hunt for imperfections. There was a cloak of white camel's hair, lined with faint blue plush and edged up and down the front and about the silk ruff with rose and white ostrich feathers. There was another of pale pink matelasse, with gold, silver, copper and black mingling in the superb embroideries that bordered it from throat to hem.

Gowns as well as flowers made a riot of color at the chrysanthemum show. On the first evening the two debutante daughters of Sir Roderick Cameron were out in jacqueminot-red toned down with Russian grey. In a box sat a matron in cardinal velvet with petticoat of pinkish ivory satin. A striking frock had a Louis XV. bodice, of sky blue brocade

FRENCH FROM TOP TO TOE.

and a flat skirt edged about the foot with blue ostrich feathers. A quieter toilet was a dress of bottle green silk with wide bodice and skirt revers of black embroidery. Its wearer had added a small jet capote, trimmed with roses and black feathers. The most attractive combination was, perhaps, a gown of changeable art silk worn with a redingote of striped ashes of roses taffeta. The hat was rose-colored broadcloth with pompon of grey feathers.

At a quiet little Thanksgiving gathering two pretty frocks appeared. One had a simple narrow skirt of striped bronze-green and black silk, and was flounced half a yard deep with frills of black chantilly. The bodice was laid in plaits so as to show only the bronze-green material in front, where the deep V was filled in with lace, which also edged the elbow sleeves. The other was a black velvet robe with a wide border of black ostrich feathers edging the short train. The bodice was high at the back, with an ostrich feather collar whose ends continued down the front and met in a point at the waist line.

CHURCH STATISTICS.

Strength of the Fourteen Leading Denominations in the United States.

Late statistics on the strength of the leading fourteen of the 131 religious bodies in this country are as follows:

	Sects. No. of	Members. No. of
Adventists	1	119,212
Baptists	15	3,973,569
Congregationalists	1	475,008
Episcopalians	7	450,042
Lutherans	11	1,006,040
Methodists	18	4,747,130
Mennonites	4	140,000
Moravians	1	11,219
Presbyterians	13	1,279,324
Quakers (Friends)	3	83,969
Reformed	3	277,732
Unionistic	2	270,000
Unitarians	7	58,550
Universalists	1	38,180
Total	75	13,079,576

The Protestants accord to the Roman Catholics 8,012,970, and to the Greek Catholics 10,000. The Roman Catholics claim for themselves 10,000,000.

The Silence of a Letter.

Weeks—I see Dauber is going to re-etch his masterpiece.

Wentman—Indeed! What is he going to call it?

Weeks—"That Beautiful Wre-etch," I believe.—[New York Press.

Publishers' Column.

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

We desire to call the personal and immediate attention of each and every one of our readers to the exceptional terms upon which we are prepared to offer that representative journal of agriculture, *Farm and Home*, advertised elsewhere, in connection with the WEEKLY BLADE. Everywhere throughout the country *Farm and Home* is known and recognized as a journal of the highest standard. Its sound, common sense, practical teachings, terse paragraphs, originality and pluck, have won for it a place at the head of the agricultural press. Its stupendous circulation of over 250,000 copies each issue, is in itself a telling testimonial of its practical value and intrinsic worth.

Editorially, *Farm and Home* is free, frank and fearless. Frauds, corruptions and monopolies are exposed and "raked" with force and brevity. The whole paper is most thoroughly edited. No contributor is allowed to use a single superfluous word. Every item and article is "boiled down," presenting the meat, without the chaff. Our subscribers will do well to read our announcement elsewhere, and avail themselves of an opportunity to secure at a trifling cost, a paper which will return them a thousand per cent on the investment, in the useful hints and teachings to be obtained from its perusal. Perfectly adapted, as it is, to the wants and devoted to the interests of he farmers of the great West, Northwest and Southwest, no one that knows its value will be without it. To all we say, read *Farm and Home*, try it a year, and our word for it, you'll never regret it.

THE BLADE'S PORTRAIT GALLERY

We have published five different portraits which we offer to our readers at a price that will enable all to decorate their homes cheaply and well, viz:—

MILITARY HEROES—Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan.

RELIGIOUS HEROES—John Calvin and Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage.

These portraits are all printed upon heavy plate paper, size 19 by 24 inches, just the size for framing for the parlor or sitting room, and good enough for any house in the land. They are all exquisite works of art, and are certain to give satisfaction. We pack them securely in pasteboard tubes and send them postpaid at the following prices.

Any one portrait 25c
The three generals 50c
The entire set of five 80c

Agents can do a good thing for themselves selling these pictures. Special rates made known upon application. Address

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

THE UNION OR FAMILY SCALE.

The price of this Scale is $3.00, and we offer with THE WEEKLY BLADE one year for $4.25. Useful in every family. Weighs from ½ oz. up to 240 lbs.

These scales are sent by express or freight at the expense of the purchaser. Address

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

THE BLADE,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

GOODBOOKS

Published by the Toledo Blade Co.

REDUCED PRICES.

In order to reduce the stock on hand we mark down the price of books of our own publication to cost of manufacturing and postage. The books in this list cannot be obtained elsewhere, and before next spring most of them will be out of print. Subscribers in renewing for THE BLADE should take the opportunity to possess one of these books. For a brief time we offer with or without THE BLADE, at the following prices:

"HEALTH AND BEAUTY," by Miss Emily S. Bouton, cloth. Retail price, $1.00. Will mail copy with BLADE one year for $1.50.

"SOCIAL ETIQUETTE," by Miss Emily S. Bouton, cloth. Retail price, $1.00. Will mail copy with BLADE one year, for $1.80.

Address,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

NO SIGHT, NO PIQUE.

With face averted there she sat,
Her tiny slipper pit-a-pat
And roguish eyes on her tapestry;
And though he frequent tried to break
Her silence, not a word she spake
Responsive to his plea.

"You're piqued," he sadly said to her,
But ere the echoes silent were
She turned her glowing cheek
And roguish eyes onto her beau
And said, "Now, don't be foolish, Joe;
For Love is blind, and can't, you know,
Take e'en a little pique."
—[Boston Courier.

WALES AND HIS MAMA

Have Had a Very Serious Falling Out.

There has been a falling out between Victoria and the Prince of Wales, and it came about in this way: It is customary for the prince to hold levees in behalf of her majesty and admission to one of these receptions is, according to court etiquette, equivalent in all respects to a presentation to the queen. It appears that at a levee held the past season an American lady was admitted who is not in exactly good standing in the royal opinion, the queen being apt to draw lines somewhat rigidly. Her majesty heard of the fact recently, probably through one of her chamber women, who, by the way, are all of them scions of nobility, and she was very angry. She called the prince to task, and article goeth has it that words were not spared in chastising his royal highness; that the latter took it very coolly and respectfully, and that after leaving the maternal presence he deliberately wrote a note to the lady's husband, inviting them both to spend the evening with him. This was also carried to the queen, and Albert Edward and his mother are said to be on very ceremonious terms. The attentions of the prince to the lady in question and the complaisancy of the husband are the talk of the people posted on such subjects, and are viewed with regret by those who hoped that the future king of England had settled down to be an example of domestic propriety.

Patti's religion continues to be a subject of a great deal of interest to everybody except Patti.

REWARD OF $500.

Rowe's French Female Pills are safe and reliable; contain Tansy, Pennyroyal and Cotton Root. Never fail. At drug stores, or by mail, securely sealed, for $1; 3 boxes, $2.50.
Mention Blade. I. S. REED, Agent, Toledo, O.

UTICA, (N. Y.)
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
A Seminary for Music Teachers. Thorough Instruction in MUSIC, LANGUAGES, ELOCUTION, etc., under eminent masters, at a moderate cost. Free training in Sight-reading, Harmony, Theory, Ensemble, History, Chorus, and Orchestra. Private with class lessons combined. Special Inducements to beginners and to all worthy pupils. Graduates aided to secure positions. Pupils received at any time. Fifteen professors and nearly four hundred students. Prospectus mailed upon application.
LOUIS LOMBARD, Director.

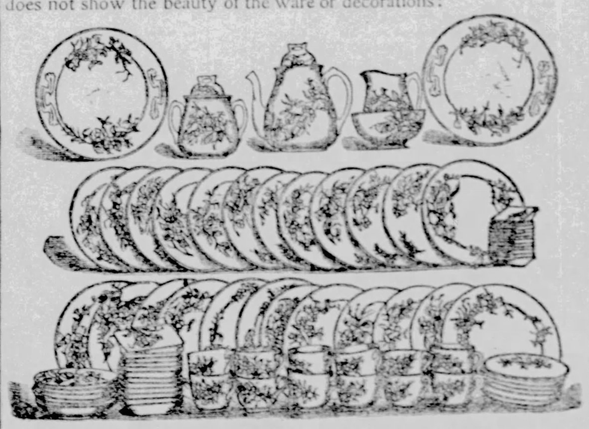
THE BLADE
WASHING MACHINE

It is only after careful consideration, and through testing the machine, that we have concluded to offer our subscribers the Blade Washer. Thousands have been made and sold during the past two years in Northwestern Ohio and throughout the United States, and we are satisfied to recommend and endorse them. It is the only perfect machine on the market, and saves time, labor, soap and clothing. Directions accompany each machine. The retail price of this Machine is $7.00. We, however, offer to send one of these Machines by freight to any address, and also a copy of the Weekly Blade one year for only $5.00; or, we will ship a Machine free to any person sending us ten subscribers for the Weekly Blade one year and $10. The entire club of ten to be sent at one time. The Washer is carefully boxed or crated, and shipped by freight, the purchaser paying freight on receipt of Machine. The freight charges will be but a trifle. Address

THE BLADE,
TOLEDO, O.

BLADE CHINA.
TEA SETS AND DINNER SETS.
A WONDERFUL OFFER.

Eighty, Fifty-six, One hundred and eight or Twenty-eight pieces, handsomely decorated in several colors and gold band. These goods are made especially for THE BLADE, and we guarantee the highest quality of goods, the best grade of workmanship, the latest and most stylish shape of pieces, as well as late and artistic design of decoration. The following illustration was reproduced from a photograph of the 80-piece Tea Set. It gives a fair idea of shapes, but of course does not show the beauty of the ware or decorations:



NO. 1 BLADE STANDARD TEA SET, 80 PIECES.—We call this set (like illustration above) Standard, because it is the one Tea Set we offered last year in connection with the WEEKLY BLADE. We sent out more than ONE THOUSAND SETS, and in every case the recipient received more than he expected. This year we expect to send out at the reduced prices over FIVE THOUSAND SETS. This set consists of 80 pieces, as follows: 12 breakfast plates, 12 tea cups, 12 tea saucers, 12 fruit dishes, 12 individual butter dishes, 2 round cake plates, 1 tea pot, 1 cover, 1 sugar bowl, 1 cover, 1 cream pitcher and 1 bowl.

THE NO. 1 BLADE STANDARD TEA SET, 80 PIECES, AND THE WEEKLY BLADE, ONE YEAR, ONLY $7.00; OR WE WILL PRESENT ONE OF THESE SETS TO ANY PERSON SENDING US A CLUB OF 11 SUBSCRIBERS AND $11. THE CLUB OF 11 NAMES TO BE SENT ALL AT ONE TIME.

NO. 2.—BLADE TEA SET, 56 PIECES.—This set is exactly like the above illustrated 80-piece Tea Set, deducting 12 breakfast plates and 12 individual butter plates.

THE NO. 2 TEA SET, 56 PIECES, AND THE WEEKLY BLADE, ONE YEAR, ONLY $5.50; OR WE WILL PRESENT ONE OF THESE SETS TO ANY PERSON SENDING US EIGHT SUBSCRIBERS AND $8.00, THE CLUB OF EIGHT NAMES TO BE SENT ALL AT ONE TIME.

NO. 3.—BLADE DINNER SET, 108 PIECES.—We can describe this set by taking the above illustrated 80-piece Tea Set and adding the following: 12 soup plates, 1 deep meat dish, 1 nine-inch dish, 2 eight-inch dishes, 1 pickle dish, 1 round dish (2 pieces), 2 casseroles, 1 comport, 1 covered butter dish (3 pieces, and 1 jug, making a total of 108 pieces.

THE NO. 3 BLADE DINNER SET, 108 PIECES, AND THE WEEKLY BLADE, ONE YEAR, ONLY $14.00; OR WE WILL PRESENT ONE OF THESE SETS TO ANY PERSON SENDING US A CLUB OF 20 SUBSCRIBERS AND $20.00, THE CLUB OF 20 NAMES ALL TO BE SENT AT ONE TIME.

NO. 4.—BLADE CHINA SORTS, 28 PIECES, consisting of 12 soup plates, 1 eight-inch dish, 1 twelve-inch dish, 2 eight-inch bakers, 1 sauce boat, 2 pickle dishes, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 2 casseroles, 1 comport, 1 covered butter dish (3 pieces, and 1 jug. We offer these to those who purchased one of the numbers who last year bought our 80-piece Tea Set and now wish to make a companion piece to their set (the style and pattern will match). We also offer it to those who may hereafter purchase a No. 1 Standard Blade Tea Set, or to any who may wish this assortment.

THE NO. 4 BLADE CHINA SORTS, TEN PIECES, AND THE WEEKLY BLADE, ONE YEAR, ONLY $7.50; OR WE WILL PRESENT ONE OF THESE ASSORTMENTS TO ANY PERSON SENDING US A CLUB OF 10 SUBSCRIBERS AND $10.00, THE CLUB OF 10 NAMES ALL TO BE SENT AT ONE TIME.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS AND INFORMATION.

ORDER BY NUMBER. The goods are carefully packed in box by manufacturer and shipped direct from the Pottery to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight, unless otherwise ordered. The receiver pays the freight, which will be light on 28 pieces. Any number set (the style and pattern will match). We also offer it to those who may hereafter purchase a No. 1 Standard Blade Tea Set, or to any who may wish this assortment.

Agents can do a good thing for themselves selling these p

HOME TALKS.

MOOTED QUESTIONS.

Women's Right to Earn Money—The Secret Society Question—They Are Often a Blessing to the Sorrowing.

"WHAT is your opinion about a married woman's right to earn money?" wrote a correspondent recently. This is one of the questions, by the way, which has been agitating the BLADE HOUSEHOLD for some weeks past, and has brought forth some very earnest letters upon both sides.

It seems to me that there is but one way of viewing the matter. Any woman, though married, has a right to use any talent which she possesses that has a market value, *providing* that she does not neglect the duties which she voluntarily assumed when she became a wife. Right here, of course, comes the hitch. Few women have the strength to look after a house and family and go outside to work in another field. It simply comes to a question of what may be delegated to others.

Where there are no children to be considered, the matter is very soon settled. There is no reason in the world why a good, strong girl should not be hired if the wife chooses to pay her wages, to cook and sweep, wash and iron—in short, do the ordinary work of the family while the mistress does what is not only more pleasant to her but pecuniarily more profitable. I can think now of a woman who earned enough money to purchase a home while the husband, from the proceeds of his business, paid the living expenses of the family and added to the fund laid away for the future. Another, whose good, kind husband was not successful in a business way, went to work and made enough to supplement what he earned, so that their children could be educated. And she did not neglect her family, either, but simply hired a servant in order to leave hands and head free, when before she had done without one. Who shall dare say that she did not do right?

It is true that there are mothers who neglect their families, or seem to do so, in order to acquire a little additional pocket money; but I have a shrewd suspicion that in nine cases out of ten where a woman does this, if we could look behind the scenes, we should find that there was too much of the "baby act" in the husband's money-dealings with his wife. Instead of a family pocketbook, it was a doling out in nickels and dimes by one partner to the other who had an equal ownership of the whole, for that the woman who nurses her duties in the house while the man is working outside, earns as much as he, of the family income, is so true that it ought to be self-evident. In fact, her labors are often quite as severe and usually last many more hours. Under such circumstances, I cannot find it in my heart to blame her severely if she becomes restive and looks around for something which will render her more independent. So I would advise a husband whose wife, against his wishes, persists in money-earning, to look into his own conduct and see if he does not find there a reason for her stubbornness.

There can really be no argument about the right or wrong of a palpable neglect of the duties of a wife and mother. These should be the first and dearest to her heart, and never to be superceded by aught else. And no true woman will allow them to be so. Her home is her kingdom, and though she may have her own opinions as to the proper way in which she is to reign there, no other place is half so dear, no other duty so attractive. But in saying this, I do not in any sense mean to reflect upon those noble women—and there are many—who are obliged to throw themselves into the work of the outside world, and while struggle along as best they may, to business woman, wife, mother, house keeper, all in one. When the "may becomes *must*, we can only honor those who meet it with a smiling face and steady purpose. And the "must" often exists where the world does not deem it possible.

MY opinion about secret societies? Well it certainly does not agree with those who feel that they are "machinations of the devil" to break up families and drag men to perdition. I think such societies as those which occupy a known position in the world, like the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, etc., are beneficent institutions and do a great deal of good. So far as my own experience goes,—and I have known more or less of them all of my life—their work and influence have been charitable, kindly and ennobling. Disabled members are looked after and widows and orphans cared for, when otherwise privation and suffering would have been their lot. You may say that there are good people everywhere ready to relieve want. That is true, but in the one case the assistance is given because that is the law of the society, and it is a right which each individual earns when he becomes a member. There is no humiliation in receiving the benefit. In the other case, it is a chance charity; the acceptance of alms as paupers. Nor does it change this condition even if the givers are friends and neighbors. In fact that often renders it the worse, for it is easier to endure the pity of strangers than that of friends.

So far as I can see from the letters to the HOUSEHOLD the gist of the trouble lies in the secrecy observed. That really is a very small matter. You who feel so intensely "this withdrawal of confidence" are making a mountain out of a molehill. Stop and think of it a little while dispassionately. The members of those orders include men of the highest standing in the community, and of all professions and businesses. Can you imagine, for one moment, that they do at their meetings, such vicious and diabolical things as to necessitate the hiding of them from their own dear ones as necessity, and that this is the reason of their secrecy? What an absurdity! Can you not see that your husband perceives a good coming to him and to his family from such a membership, even though it does involve obedience to certain laws that have been thought best for the maintainance of the integrity of the order,—even though among them is one commanding him to preserve inviolate certain matters belonging to the conduct of its affairs?

In obeying the law there is no thought of disrespect to you or disregard of your rights. If he were hiding individual things from you—if he were keeping secret what affected you and your family, that would be different.

One thing more. I do not believe that marriage should completely wipe out all individuality of man and woman. Each should respect the other's self-hood sufficiently to allow freedom of action, in a matter like this, involving nothing more vital than obedience to a law of silence as to affairs in which the other is not directly interested. It is this spirit of jealous exaction that ruins the peace of many a household, and it is quite as frequently upon the one side of the house as the other, though perhaps manifested in a different way.

I know full well what arguments will be hurled at me for what I have said, and possibly I may not have made myself understood, but there is no time or space for the further discussion of the matter now. EMILY S. BOUTON.

Blade Courses of Reading.

I hope that the readers of THE BLADE are forming their reading circles for the winter, and will use either one of the courses given here, or some other which appeals to their wishes more. And remember that THE BLADE is ready to give any help in this direction or in the beginning of a library.

I will continue this week the subject of England, though each course given may be taken separately, or one made to follow the other. In the latter case the one I am about to give you would come first:

1.—"Pictorial Geography of the British Isles," by Mary Palgrave	$1 50
2.—Green's "Short History of the English People"	$3 00
3.—"Her Majesty's Tower," by William Hepworth Dixon	$3 50
4.—"Modern Leaders," by Justin McCarthy	$1 75
5—Smalley's Letters from London	$6 00

The first book mentioned may be read by chapters as the occasion calls for it in the other reading.

Suppose, however, that you conclude to take up the History of England by epochs, then the following will be advantageous, taking the "Geography" as before:

1—"Story of Early Britain," by Alfred J. Church	$1 50
2—"Old English History," by Elward A. Freeman	$1 50
3—"Life of Alfred the Great," by Pauli	$1 50
4—"The Normans in Europe," by Rev. A. J. Church	$1 00
5—Life of "William the Conqueror," by Freeman	60
6—"The Early Plantagunets," by Stubbs	$1 00
7—"Richard Cœur de Leon," by Abbott	70
8—"Thomas A. Becket," by Froude	$1 25
9—"The Houses of Lancaster and York," by Gardiner	$1 00
10—"The Age of Elizabeth," by Creighton	$1 00
11—"The First Two Stuarts," by Gardiner	$1 00
12—"The Fall of the Stuarts," by Hale	$1 00
13—"The Four Georges," by Thackeray	$1 00

This may be ended with "Modern Leaders," by Justin McCarthy; or with "Smalley's Letters." The object with either is to get present conditions in England or, during the reign of Victoria. This course is excellent for home reading.

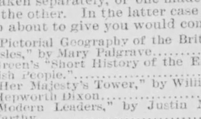
EMILY S. BOUTON.

Fancy Work and House Decoration.

BUREAU SCARF.—Get several small linen handkerchiefs, squares that have rows of drawn work crossing each other, and with a wide hem. Feather-stitch around each one with those the color of the surroundings. In the center of each square embroider some pretty pattern in colors. When the embroidery is done, set them together with an insertion of lace, and finish it all around with an edge of lace matching the insertion. Then put it over surah silk of the color of the feather-stitching.

UNIQUE PURSE.—Take a piece of paper, cut into a circle seven inches in diameter. Cut the circumference into ten equal scallops, each one being semi-circular. Now take one scallop, mark the center A and the indentations B and C. From A draw a line two inches in length toward the center of the paper, marking its externity D. Join B D and C D. Follow the same plan with the remaining scallops.

Join the points D, thus making a



decagon which is to be the outline of your purse when completed. Crease all the lines well. Take up one scallop, fold so that lines B D and C D will come exactly together. Treat all in the same manner, then lay the model down on the table and you will find it resembles a scalloped cake pan with a flat bottom. Take up one scallop as before, and with D D as an axis, fold flat over to center of paper. Lay next to one on top of this, and so on until all are flat. Now your model is finished. Spread it out again and cut a piece of leather exactly same shape and size, and proceed as before, except that the creases must be made half through the leather with a sharp penknife. When finished dampen and put under a press until dry. This purse never leaks, and grows better with usage.

A PIN CUSHION.—May be made to match. Cover the cushion first with silk like the lining of the scarf. Put a frill of lace upon a piece of insertion long enough to sew around the cushion. Draw narrow ribbon through it and tie large bows at the corners. Have a small square of linen to match the handkerchiefs, and sew an edge around it, and lay diamond-wise over the top. Another way is to cover the cushion smoothly with one of the handkerchiefs embroidered in the center, and then put the insertion with lace around it, and the bows upon each corner.

GLOVE MENDERS.—Get ribbon number seven in width of any pretty color. Tie it into a bow, having an extra loop and one long end. To this end sew a pair of small scissors. Get a half dozen strands of doubled silk of different colors—you can make them yourself—about ten inches in length, and of the colors usually worn in gloves. Sew these under the bow and then stick the same number of needles into one of the loops of ribbon.

The directions for Kensington painting are given in "Fancy Work and House Decoration" (No. 3) and any one can get it by sending 25 cents to Miss Emily S. Bouton, Toledo, O. Five for $1.

BUTTON BAGS.—A very pretty gift is made by taking odds and ends of ribbons and making each piece into little bags drawn up with narrow ribbon. Run these on to a wider ribbon, tie that in a bow to suspend anywhere for convenience. Letter each bag in gold or colors with a word telling what it is designed for.

Knitting and Crocheting.

Knitting Abbreviations—k, knit; p, purl or seam; t, together; n, narrow; s and b, slip and bind; tb, throw thread over; b, bind; o, over; sl, slip; m, make.

Crocheting Abbreviations—l, loop; s c, single crochet; d c, double crochet; ch st, chain stitch; cl en st, close chain stitch; d ch st, double chain stiten; p, picot; r c, ribbed crochet; c t st, crossed treble stitch; sh st, shell stitch; o sh st, open shell stitch; tr, treble; t, together.

BORDER FOR KNITTED CURTAIN.—The border may be made as wide or as narrow as the knitter desires. For a pattern of 12 stitches, cast on about 64, 4 for the edge stitches, two on each side, knit plain throughout as in the body, and 60 stitches for the five repetitions of the pattern. 1st row—o—n—k 7—n—o—k 1—repeat. 2d and every alternate row, plain; 3d row—k 1—o—n—k 5—n—o—k 2—repeat; 5th row—o—n—o—n—k 3—n—o—n—o—k 1—repeat; 7th row—k 1—o—n—o—n—k 1—n—o—n—o—k 2—repeat; 9th row—n—o—n—o—n—o—sl 2—n—and throw over the sl st—o—n—o—n—o—k 1—repeat; 11th row—n—o—n—o—k 3—o—n—o—n—k 1, repeat; 13th row—k 1—*o—n—o—n—k 5—o—n—o—n—sl 1—n—and throw the sl st o—repeat from *; 15th row—k 1—*n—o—k 7—o—n—k 1, repeat from *; 17th row—n—*o—k 9—o—sl 1—n—and throw the sl st over, repeat from *. Repeat these 17 rows until the border is long enough to go down one side and the bottom.

CURTAIN EDGING.—Cast on 17 stitches. 1st row—k 3—o—n—k 1—o—k 3 tog—k 1—o—k 1—o—k 1—n—o twice—n—k 1. 2d row—k 3—p 1—k 1—p 6—k 1—o—n—k 1—o—n—k 1. 3d row—k 3—o—n—k 1—o—k 3 tog—o—k 3—o—n—o twice—n—o twice—k 2. 4th row—k 3—p 1—k 2—p 1—k 1—p 6—k 1—o—n—k 1—o—n—k 1. 5th row—k 3—o—n—k 1—o—n—o—k 1—sl 1—n and throw slipped st o—k 1—o—k 1—o twice—n—o twice—n—o twice—n—k 1. 6th row—k 3—p 1—k 2—p 1—k 2—p 1—k 1—p 6—k 1—o—n—k 1—o—n—k 1. 7th row—k 3—o—n—k 1—o—n—k 1—o—sl 1—n and throw o the slipped st—o—k 12. 8th row—cast off 7—k 3—p 6—k 1—o—n—k 1—o—n—k 1. Repeat these 8 rows till the edging is long enough to go around both sides and the bottom.

Correspondence.

STICK TO YOUR COLORS.—The late election should set every voter to thinking. Is it safe, in scuh a critical time, to sport upon the brink? Many have forsaken their colors to join an untrained rabble.

Such persons should understand that they are only being made tools of and will eventually be left in the ditch.

A learned and trained political leader is not picked up every day, and should not be thrown overboard.

Is it safe to trust the "old ship of state" to a whisky-drinking, tobacco-chewing mob?

With the hold foreigners have already got on our most important industries, it looks frightfully unsafe.

Let us stick to our colors, then, else "totter, totter, down she will go."—MRS. B. BURGESS.

SOLID TRUTH.—Let me tell you something that was "borne in upon me" the other day.

A friend of mine wished to join a secret society. With his application he was obliged to send references as to his standing as a law-abiding citizen and his ability to pay his dues.

These proving satisfactory, his application was accepted; but he was subjected to a thorough examination, physically and in regard to his use of tobacco and stimulants before being admitted to the "lodge" and granted a "certificate of membership."

Now, if that young man had merely wished to be married, he would not have had nearly so much trouble.

No matter what his previous habits had been; no matter whether or no he was able to support a wife and family; no matter what disease he might have inherited from some dead and gone ancestor; armed with the consent of his lady-love and a marriage license, he would be entitled to enter into the "State of Matrimony," whose duties and responsibilities are a hundred times greater than those of the grandest "Lodge" in Christendom.

A few weeks ago THE BLADE gave its readers an opportunity of saying what they would do if they were "Czar of Toledo." I am a little slow-spoken and am only just ready to answer.

I would make a law that no one of my subjects, male or female, should be married who could not present with the license granted by the court a certified statement of their physical strength, moral purity and mental soundness. They should also be obliged to prove themselves possessed of visible means of support.

No doubt the people of this day and age would count me a greater tyrant than my Russian contemporary, but the next generation would have cause to "rise up" and call me "blessed."—L. A. F.

REFORMING A DRUNKARD.—The readers will please excuse me for coming to THE HOUSEHOLD so often. I desire to say only a few words in answer to "Missouri Cab," of recent date. My motto is this: "Fight the devil with fire." Or, in other words, the best way of reforming a young man addicted to drink is by "letting him severely alone," as the phrase goes. Yes, if you refuse to have anything to do with him, you see it touches a tender spot. He may say, "I don't care," but to a close observer there is something in his voice, something in his manner, that seems to say: "He does!" In fact he knows it. But, on the other hand, show me an instance of persuasion reforming a drunkard, and if you do, the exception only proves the rule. Truly Sam Jones has said: "What a woman can't do man needn't try to do!" This is true if you will adopt the infallable plan of an all-wise God: "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth."

If you undertake to reform a drunkard by persuasion alone, he will say to himself: "Well, she respects me anyhow, so I will tipple a little behind her back and chew cloves, and appear sober before her face." Therefore I say again: "Fight the devil with fire."

Reforming a drunkard is not as little a thing as we might generally suppose. We must not forget the words of the wise man: "When shall I awake I will seek it yet again." (Prov. 23:35.)—I agree with the above named writer in that woman should endeavor to reform drunkards, but differ only in the plan. In fact, I will be candid enough to say that I deem it no more than the duty of woman, as through woman man fell, i. e., through her influence. I will say one more thing and close: The best way to conquer a stubborn man is by just letting him alone. Mark that. If that be true, then "the best way" is just as good as any."—H. GREELEY MILLER, Tenn.

WOOLEN VS. COTTON CLOTHING.—Some time ago I wrote about weights upon the hips. There is another matter in connection with that had the run of the newspapers without contradiction as long as I can remember, and that is a good while. It is to the effect that woolen garments are more healthful to wear next to the skin than either cotton or linen because wool is more absorbtive of moisture than the others, and thus takes up the perspiration and keeps the skin dry, thus avoiding colds caused by evaporation, etc. The general claim for the superiority of the woolen good, but the reason given for it is the exact reverse of the true one, which is that wool does not absorb moisture nearly so readily as cotton or linen, as one would suppose everyone would have observed. If wool is so good an absorbant, why not use it for wiping towels, blotting pads, etc.? It is the evaporation from the garments and not from the skin that causes the chill. And as woolen clothing largely refuses to take up the perspiration but leaves it to trickle down on the skin (as I myself have noticed hundreds of times) the garment keeps nearly dry, thus avoiding chilling evaporation, while, on the other hand, cotton absorbs perspiration readily and soon becomes saturated and flabby, adhering to the skin. Then, if a breeze or draught of air strikes it rapid evaporation ensues, which absorbs heat from the garment, and that in return from the person, thus causing a chill.

In that way I can take a cold and have done it here with the air warmer than my blood by the thermometer. I wear cotton in summer here, and but a single thickness between "where I live" and the outer world at that, in order to get rid of all the heat I can, as I am super-sensitive to heat, and so accept an occasional cold as the lesser of evils.—C. S. O.

Inquiries.

Will some one tell me why my "Manetta vine" fails to bloom? I planted it in the garden in the spring; there it grew vigorous, without blooming. Potted it in September, it is now growing nicely, but is barren of flowers. What am I to do with it to cause it to put forth bud or bloom?—MRS. T. G. TREMBLEY.

Can any one tell me the name of the woman who, by speaking to John Bunyan about his profane language, was the direct means of his conversion? (some one besides his wife.)

Was Samuel Johnson called "doctor" for any other reason than that he was so learned?—X2.

Does the editor or any member of the HOUSEHOLD know anything of a polish or blacking for stoves which can be applied like paint, and needs no rubbing to produce a gloss? If it will not be free advertising to tell of it, they will certainly be doing an inestimable favor to many a tired housewife, if they will do so. A recent writer in the *Ladies' Home Journal* mentions "Enameling," but our dealers here say they know nothing of it.—S. THOMAS.

Permit me to ask through your valuable paper what causes canary birds' feet to get sore and what to do for them to heal them. I thoroughly clean the rest and cage and cannot account for their condition.—MRS. C. R. DAVISSON.

Last spring I wrote a letter to THE BLADE requesting some one to give me a remedy for nervousness. Have anxiously watched every paper since in hopes of seeing an answer, but there has been none. Now isn't there any relief?—H. E.

Will some one give a cure for insomnia? Will some one tell me why my fruit in fruit cake falls to the bottom? Does THE BLADE accept good short stories for children, or temperance stories for young people?—DORA HOFFMAN.

Can some of the sisters tell me what I can do this winter to earn a little money? My husband is a laboring man, and it is so hard to get along with just his wages. I am not strong enough to do hard work, and can not leave home, as I have a little girl, 3 years old, to take care of. My husband will be away from home all winter, so I will have many spare hours. We live in the country, but can reach railroad towns by stage.—COUNTRY COUSIN.

Do any of the readers of THE HOUSEHOLD department possess a copy of Nasby's "Swingin' 'Round the Circle?" If so I will pay any person the full worth of it, and postage, if they will send it to me. Any person who can thus accommodate me will please let me know by letter promptly.—H. G. MILLER, Bright, Tenn.

The address is given with the above question because we are now unable to supply the book desired.—ED.

Can any one give a simple remedy for incontinence of urine?—PACIFIC COAST.

Answers to Inquiries.

In regard to enquiry of E. N. Heston, issue November 13, 1890, what will prevent plaster of paris from hardening too soon for any work—flower casts, patching cracks in ceiling or wall, to whitewash or paper over, etc. My information came from a potter of East Liverpool, this county, who uses tons of same. To harden quick, mix with a little salt; to harden slower than natural, put vinegar in the mixture.—B. F. MILLER.

"Country Girl:"—Addresses are not inserted in the HOUSEHOLD now, unless there is something exceptional in the matter that causes us to break over the rule. We are very sorry not to be able to oblige you.

"An Earnest Inquirer" wants to know something about the state of Washington. Our letter will be published giving an idea of its possibilities for stock-raising but no more.

"Pacific Coast:"—The editor would most strongly advise you to rely upon your family physician, and not use all sorts of medicines. Put the idea of inheritance out of your mind; look after the body's comfort; let him play out in the fresh air, and by and by he will outgrow the trouble. The fear of a thing often brings it, and therefore it is absolutely necessary that you do not cherish the idea of heredity. Do not speak of it yourself nor allow others to speak of it. —ED.

Did the sisters of the HOUSEHOLD ever raise husk or cherry tomato (better known as ground cherry)? The large purple ones make excellent pies and are very nice preserved—just what the sisters need who live where fruit is scarce, as they will grow in any soil.—DREDA DOMINY.

Julia Kuhn, the terms used in knitting have been given in the HOUSEHOLD many times. The following is repeated:

To purl or seam is to knit backwards. Draw the thread towards you, between the needles, passing the right hand needle through a stitch on the left hand needle, from right to left, and throwing the thread over the right hand needle and around it, and towards you, and drawing this loop through the caught-up stitch, then taking the caught-up stitch from the left hand needle, forming a new stitch on the right hand needle.

To purl or seam two together pass the right hand needle through two stitches instead of one.

To make one, bring the thread forward under the needle first, and then throw it over, so the thread will be toward you.

To bind is to draw the second stitch on the right hand needle over the first.

To slip one is to take a stitch off the left hand needle without knitting.

To bind off is to knit two stitches and then draw the first over the second. This is the process which is continued until all of the stitches are taken off but one, when the thread is broken off and drawn through this one.

The star marks the place where the repetition of a pattern begins. A second star marks where it ends.—ED.

I noticed a request about husk mats. The softest of husks are to be selected, and carefully made into handfuls of convenient size. Keep ready a tub or large pan or tub of water, and keep the tips soaking ready for use. Each time a handful is inserted the right hand braid is lengthened, thus the braid remains unbroken. Sew into a coil, shape and size according to taste. I have used common wrapping twine and darning needle to sew with.—O. T. HIGLEY.

"MRS. A. W.:"—If you will write to the editor of the HOUSEHOLD she will tell you where you can obtain genuine hickory-nut oil. To answer your question in the paper would involve publishing an address.—ED.

"F. W. Y.:"—Your question was received too late to answer last week, as the HOUSEHOLD page was already in type. A minister's social card usually has the word Rev. prefixed to the name. He may use the initials of his first name or the whole name as he chooses. A physician may also use the letters that describe his profession, but it is not considered in good taste for an officer in the army or navy to have anything designating his rank placed upon his social card. —ED.

Receipes.

OLD FASHIONED CHICKEN PIE.—Four plump young chickens, a quart of oysters solid, a layer of butter-crackers, split, and a piece of butter the size of a hazelnut placed in the centre of each, seasoning, and a covering of cream pastry went into the composition of our chicken pie. The chickens were first simmered, after being cut up, in the smallest possible quantity of veal stock (which, after skimming, was poured over as gravy.) The drumsticks, the bony part of the wings, and the necks were removed, and only the best of the chickens left for the pie. Half of this remainder of the four chickens forms one layer upon the bottom of the great dish. Above this were placed the oysters, and after peppering them the crackers and butter. Then came the top layer of chicken, and over all a cover of pastry made by mixing salted flour with thick cream, and rolling into it half a pound of butter in flaky layers, dusted with flour, and rolled out over and over again.

SPICED APPLES.—Two cupfuls sugar; 1 of vinegar; boil, then add spices and apples. Cook until tender. Put in jars. Pour the juice over the apples, and tie paper over the top. They will keep a long time and are splendid.—MRS. J. M. RAYMOND.

SQUASH-PIE—To 1 qt of strained squash put 4 beaten eggs, 1 pt of cream, ½ lb. sugar, a teaspoonful of salt, and a tablespoonful of nutmeg, cinnamon and ginger mixed. Line pie dishes with crean paste, and fill so the pies will be one inch in thickness. This quantity will make two large or three smaller pies.

APPLE FLOAT.—Take sour apples, bake without having any water around them. When done scrape out the pulp, mix well with sugar, set away to get cold; beat to a stiff froth the whites of 4 eggs, add to apples and beat altogether half an hour.

CUSTARD FOR THE ABOVE.—One qt. of milk; yolks of 4 eggs; one tablespoonful of corn starch; sweeten to taste, flavor with lemon or vanilla; either form the apples into shape and pour the float around them or serve in separate dishes. —V. M.

FOR CLEANING CARPETS ON THE FLOOR.—One pound of glycerine soap; 4 ozs. of borax; 8ozs. of salsoda; 4 ozs. of ether; shave soap down fine and dissolve in one gallon of water, then add salsoda and borax, stir until all is thoroughly dissolved; have ready a vessel containing five gallons of warm water, pour the mixture into it, then add ether, stir all well together, rub on with scrubbing brush, wipe with dry cloths; does not injure colors of the finest carpet.—V. M.

THE SECRET SOCIETY.

HOW THE HOUSEHOLD REGARDS IT.

Not Conducive to Happiness—Others Think They Are All Right—A Vigorous Discussion of the Matter.

SECRET SOCIETIES.—Can it be possible that THE TOLEDO BLADE will suffer the HOUSEHOLD to discuss the secret society question through her columns while many religious papers are muzzled, hoodwinked, or label toed to keep the public from being enlightened in the dark and mysterious things that are carried on. Paul says it's a shame to speak of the things that are done by some in secret and they profess to love the Lord Jesus, who never said anything in secret that was not to be published on the housetop. He said, renounce the hidden things of dishonesty; bring your deeds to the light that they may be seen of men, but ye keep them in the dark because they are evil. Search the Scriptures to see if He ever darkened the door of any secret institution where His precious name is not allowed to be used in their prayer or any form, though they have His holy word lying on their altar like a dead carcass, (spiritually) used only to initiate the candidate into their worship.

The writer has found out their secrets by plowing with their heifers. We have a neighbor close by who tells me her husband has paid out $70 into one of those worldly institutions, called the hand-maid of religion, at the same time her children have not decent clothes to wear to church. Is that charity? I knew a doctor that requested me same lodge. He would stay out until 2 o'clock in the morning, the come home drunk. When patience ceased to be a virtue, his wife locked the door against him, which caused a divorce.

It is a mystery to me how preachers can go into those idolatrous lodges. We have a Master Mason for our pastor. He tells me they don't claim it to be a religious institution, yet he said he was chaplain for a long time before he was master. I won't go to hear him preach. Do I do right? I am told if I give him God speed I am partaker of his evil deeds. What woman can have her husbands and sons go to those institutions, throwing their hard earnings away by riotous living, when they won't visit the church and prayer meeting? They are ruining our church, ruining our country and undermining our government.—MRS. R. A. CLARK.

I hope all the wives whose husbands belong to secret societies will join some society, and they will be very much pleased with the result. I am a married woman and belong to three secret societies, and enjoy going, especially when there are new members to be taken in. I don't blame the men for going to lodge, but I do blame them for being so hard on their wives, for if the women were to treat their husbands in the way I know of some husbands treating their wives in regard to secret societies they would live with them one week. My husband belongs to secret societies; he goes sometimes; but it bores him very much for me to be a regular attendant at lodge and pay up my dues. I do it all the same, for he joined the secret societies first, was so very much pleased with them, and said when he got sick he would have four dollars per week, fifty dollars when he died, and some one to wait on him, but when he was ill he wanted no one but me.—OLD SUBSCRIBER.

I think a woman who objects to her husband belonging to a society that may prove a blessing to herself and family, is, to say the least, very foolish. I have known several cases where the families of deceased brothers have been cared for, when, if the husband and father had not been a member of this mystic brotherhood, the widow and children would have either landed in the almshouse or suffered for the comforts of life. I don't think it is necessary for a woman to feel as if she must know every single thing her husband knows. Of course in matters of business that would affect her materially it would be all right to question him, and have an understanding. No doubt he would be willing to consult her on such matters. But as to that horrid "lodge business" I don't think she ought to feel so terribly misused and neglected, simply because she don't know exactly what her husband is doing or saying every moment. I can't see how any sensible woman can compare an honorable secret society with a saloon. In the first the influence is elevating, in the latter degrading. In the first, we find the members going about administering to the sick, and to those in distress in any way. And who ever heard of a proprietor of a saloon doing this! On the other hand they are the cause of a great deal of misery and poverty.—KATIE CLYNE.

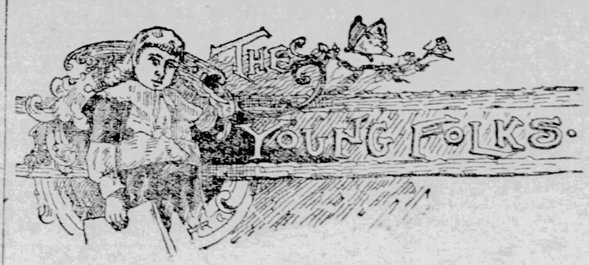
Does the woman who says that those who find fault with secret societies "do not know what they are kicking," know anything about the performances of the I. O. O. F? If she don't, she had better get some literature and read what eminent men have to say against such societies. Of course if she is not a Christian, I have nothing to say, but for a Christian man or woman to spend his or her time at the lodge room, and go through such nonsensical performances as they do, is clearly against New Testament teaching. The women who go into such societies are only deceived. They know nothing at all of what their husbands do. Then, too, what business has a Christian to associate with such a motley crew as is in the lodge room? Because "prominent citizens" are members, is not a sign that it is right. There are reasons for their being members. Men sometimes do things which are wrong in order to be popular.—ONE WHOSE HUSBAND DID NOT FAIL TO GET IN.

I am the wife of one of those secret husbands, lo? these many years, and must say, that if there is anything outside of the grace of God that will develop a man's soul, it is one of those beloved orders. They are charitable in every respect, and how a woman, after being a good secret society man's wife, after having their help in nursing the sick, burying the dead, besides so many favors shown in other ways, complain, is very strange to me. H. A. C., of Indiana, strikes my idea. I have read the laws for the government of the I. O. O. F.'s, also the proceedings of the annual session of the grand lodge of Ohio and every week that I get hold of a paper I go to such sessions, and the more I read and study them, and the more I am among the members of these orders, the more I am convinced that there is nothing in them but what a wife can afford to allow her husband (be he ever so good) to enjoy one evening each week, or more if necessary. I see many husbands that if they were mine, I would want them to go to lodge five or six nights each week, rather than where they do go, and then, when we think of the one million four hundred and fifty-nine thousand three hundred and eighty-five dollars paid out by Ohio's I. O. O. F. lodges from 1880 to 1889 for relief to suffering humanity, which is only one branch of the great tree of their goodness, we wives had better try and not get either jealous or lonesome. Again, when we think of the fifty-two thousand seven hundred and seventy four of Ohio's best men (on an average) saying it is a good institution, dare we doubt their word? Now, sisters, remember this is only a drop to the bucketfull of one order, and think if the good of all the old secret orders were told by some good member, what it would be!—MARTEL.

Not Even With the Eves.

Jack—"Why are you looking so sad?" Tom—"I saw Maud throwing sly kisses at Harry to-night." Jack—"Cheer up. It was doubtless for you she meant them, though Harry got them. Women never can throw straight, you know."—[Harper's Bazar.

—To impress a plain truth it is not necessary to paint it to the eye by comic wood cuts or sensational pictures of any kind. Ordinary type is better, if it secures your confidence. To illustrate: If you are the victim of Malaria, and wish to be free from it *immediately*, one bottle of Shallenberger's Antidote will *infallibly* do the work. It may pay you to believe this and get the medicine without delay. Dr. A. T. Shallenberger, Rochester, Pa., will send it by mail for one dollar.



BLADE TEMPERANCE LEGION.

MOTTO: "Of Ourselves We Will be Masters."

Pledge:

We do hereby promise ourselves that, from this time until we are 21 years old, we will not taste intoxicating liquors of any kind, and that we will exert all our influence to prevent their use by others. Witness our names:

ATTICA, N. Y.

Ora Mehen, Addie Mehen,
Callie Weston, Lelia Marville.

LOWELL, MICH.

Herschel D. Sterling, R. Dale Huxley,
Winfield Huxley, Guy E. Silsby.

PLEASANTON, KANSAS.

Lulu E. Waymire, Allie H. Waymire,
Georgia C. Waymire.

Names this week, 11. Total, 30,001.

The above embraces all names received up to December 1.

Little Louise.

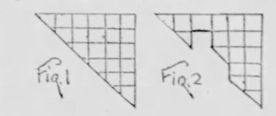
Little Louise, our three-year-old,
With eyes of hazel, and curls of gold,
And cheek with a cunning dimple dent,
And mouth like a Cupid's bow down-bent,
From her little couch at her father's side
Arose, in the flush of morning-tide;
And, "Mamma, papa, good-morning, I say.
Papa, I was naughty yesterday,
But I'll tell you why" (with a positive nod
Of the curly head) "'Twas 'cause the good
God
Who helps little children, went away
For a great long visit yesterday;
But now He's come back again, and so
Louise will be good to-day, you know."
May the good Lord never be farther away
From little Louise than yesterday!
—[Helen L. Churchill, in Harper's Young People.

Fun for Little Fingers.—No. 7.

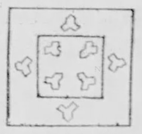
MRS. J. D. COWLES.

THE new method of paper cutting mentioned in the last paper is as follows: Take a square of paper about three inches in size, fold together to form an oblong, then a square, and once more for a triangle, as directed in the paper cutting given in the first number of this series.

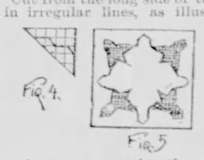
Rule one side of the triangle into small squares as shown in the first illustration.



Now, holding the thicknesses of the paper firmly together so they will not slip, cut along the lines or diagonally across the squares a single figure from the long side of the triangle. (See figure two.) Unfold the paper and mount it on cardboard or some paper of contrasting color, and use the pieces cut out in mounting, as illustrated in the third cut.



Fold another paper in the same manner, and for this paper, the front and back of which are of contrasting colors is prettiest. Cut from the long side of the triangle in irregular lines, as illustrated



in figure four, across to the other folded side. Open the two pieces thus formed, if made of double-faced paper, turn opposite faces up, and, placing one diagonally over the other, mount as in figure five.

These methods of cutting and mounting may be varied, more than one figure being cut from a side, and the various pieces prettily arranged in mounting, making quite elaborate patterns.

This work will teach children geometrical figures in cutting out squares and triangles, and the arrangement of the figures in mounting gives scope for artistic abilities.

Gold thread tragacanth is better for children's use in mounting patterns than either mucilage or paste, as it is less mussy and not as expensive.

The fingers that are too small for the work just described may be employed with a stout thread and needle and a box of colored beads. If round ones half as large, or even as large, as a marble can be obtained, they are much better than smaller ones. The child can be taught the names of the colors with these, and should learn to put the colors on in regular rotation.

If straws can be obtained, soak them in water so they will not split, and then cut them into one-inch lengths. These can be strung like the beads, with square bits of paper or cloth between the lengths of straw, somewhat on the order of the "air castles" which used to ornament the parlors of our childhood's recollections.

With a piece of paper five or six inches square a "play pocketbook" may be made. First crease the paper through the center, both across and up and down; then laying it out flat fold both the upper and lower edges to the middle, or horizontal crease. Turn this form over and fold the right and left edges to the vertical crease. This will form a square with the four corners of the paper at its center. Now fold the lower edge of this square to the upper edge—the corners inside—and the resulting oblong will form the pocketbook, the two pockets of which will serve to hold paper money.

This money may be made by rubbing the unsharpened end of a lead pencil over a piece of writing paper having pennies, five cent pieces and dimes placed under it, and then cutting the figures out.

How the Bears Ate the Squash Pies.

BY. E. CAVAZZA.

IT appeared large, round, and golden in the November twilight. * * * *

What! the Moon?

Dear young people, who was talking talking about the moon? *I referred to a squash pie.* Can't one tell a story in one's own way?

It was in one sense a pie of a thousand—that is, for excellence. Numerically, it was one of six baked during the afternoon of the day before Thanksgiving by Mrs. Samuel Parmenter, who lived in a township in northern Maine, surrounded by pine woods and by the society of Mr. Parmenter and the children. These were Jack, who was twelve years old; Benny and Bobby, the twins, who were six years of age; and dear little two-year-old Luella Adeline Amelia. * * *

Jack and Benny and Bobby and Lulu had watched their mother make that noble squash pie and its fellows. They had hindered her—they called it helping her—while she made the pastry. She had pared and sliced and boiled the squash, and Jack helped her sift it, and Bobby stirred in the milk while she beat the eggs, and Benny suggested an extra spoonful of sugar to each pie, and Lulu, in her high chair by the table, looked on, laughing with pleasure—which was perhaps the best help of all. By twilight the pies were baked, and set away in the little pantry to cool. When Mr. Parmenter came home from the woods, with his axe over his shoulder, everybody told him, from Lulu up to "mother" that the pies looked remarkably good. * * *

The kitchen was small, and the fire in the oven had been hot; therefore the little pantry which opened from the kitchen needed a currant of fresh air, and Mrs. Parmenter sent Benny to raise the window, and keep it open by sticking a nail into the woodwork of its frame. When the family went upstairs to their bedrooms under the roof the window was forgotten. However, it was unlikely that any United States bank cashier would come down all the way from Canada for the purpose of making a forced loan of Mrs. Parmenter's pies; and, on the other hand, if no robbers were to be expected, neither were any guests to be looked for. This being a story for Thanksgiving Day, it seems almost incredible; but so it was. Mr. Parmenter had no vagabond brother; Mrs. Parmenter no rich uncle in foreign parts; they never had disowned a child or quarrelled with a relative. Reconciliations and pathetic home-comings were impossible; nobody was angry, and all were there, cheerfully awaiting the dawn of Thanksgiving Day.

The twins were soon asleep. Jack lay awake, for the golden orb of the November night—the moon I mean this time, not the squash pie—cast a beam of light across his pillow.

"Hope I shan't be moonstruck," he thought to himself. Then he heard a noise out of doors on the turf, something like the heavy steps of a stout person walking with clumsy rubber boots. Jack was out of bed

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Blind Staggers in Horses.

Wm. H. R., Missouri: As a good deal of the corn is rotten and worm-eaten in your vicinity, the cause of 30 or 40 horses dying from blind staggers may be traceable to the corn. This trouble is caused by improper food, such as mouldy hay, poor corn, feeding with the head down, engorgement of the stomach, blows on the head, suppression of urine, exposure to the heat of the sun, overdriving of fast horses, and other causes. The treatment consists in clearing out the stomach and bowels without delay, and calming the central nervous system. For this purpose, give the horse 5 drachms of aloes and 1 drachm of calomel without delay. Apply ice water to the head and along the backbone. If ice water can not be had, take of common salt, 4 ozs.; saltpetre, 4 ozs.; sal ammonia, 4 ozs.; mix in a gallon of water and apply. After the physic has operated, give powdered digitalis, 1 drachm; saltpetre, 2 drachms, in a ball three times a day for three days. When the animal is attacked it should be put in a box stall, where there is no possibility of injuring itself. Give plenty of clear, fresh water, but no food for 12 hours; then feed sparingly for a few days with clean, sweet hay, oats and other sustaining feed, but no corn. The corn in your vicinity is certainly unfit to give a horse. A horse will no more thrive on unwholesome food than will a human being.

Swelling On Inside of Gelding's Hind Leg.

J. D. W., Toledo, Ohio: If we read your letter correctly your gelding is suffering from spavin. This results from a sprain, blow, jar, or transmission in breeding. Spavin consists in exostosis from the adjacent external surface of the tarsal bones, always on the inner side of the hock joint or its surroundings, ossitici, or in process of becoming so. Foment the leg with hot water for two days. Give 2½ drachms of aloes in a pint of warm water, and afterward an ounce of saltpetre once a day for three days in drinking water. Take of bin-iodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 2 ozs.; mix well and after clipping the hair from the affected part, rub a little of the mixture well in. Wash off once a day for a week with warm water and soap and re-apply. Heal with unsalted lard. For swelling in which the bones are involved, as good an application as any, is, iodine, ½ oz.; soap liniment, 6 ozs. If the lumps on ribs, of dry nature, do not itch, by regulating the system of the animal, and rubbing them with unsalted lard and in a day or two washing with warm water and soap, they will disappear. If they itch write again.

Specific Ophthalmia.

J. J. F., Kansas: The trouble with your horse's eyes is specific opathalmia, which is a grave constitutional affection, as it recurs periodically, leaving the eye smaller on each succeeding attack, or cataractous, or entirely blind. In its first stages, if promptly treated, there is some hope of a cure, but after it has run for a length of time the cure is hopeless. The causes of moonblindness are entirely unknown. To treat, give bran mashes only until the bowels are open, then take of pulverized colchicum, 1½ ozs.; saltpetre, 2 ozs. Divide into twelve powders, and give two each day on the tongue. Put three or four drops of this in the eye each day, twice: Atropia, 4 grains; rain water, 1 oz. Keep the animal in a stall, free from the ammonial gasses from the urine.

Swelling Under Dog's Throat.

W. A. M., Michigan: Give the hog an ounce of Epsom salts in bran slops. Rub the throat with mustard and water. Make the water pretty thick. If the swelling "points" it may be lanced. After the physic operates give two teasponsful of turpentine in a quart of gruel. It will be well for you not to feed too heavily of heating food, such as corn, for a few days, until the animal's system is in proper condition. Keep the hog dry and in a comfortable place.

Cow Gives Thick, Bloody Milk.

J. A. McC., Missouri: Give your cow ½ lb of Epsom salts in a quart of warm water; also 1 oz. of saltpeter twice a day for three days in drinking water. Rub the following into the under once a day: Extract of belladona, 1 oz.; vaseline, 4 ozs. If teats become clogged, inject into them baking soda and tepid water, a teaspoonful of the former to half a pint of the latter.

Fowls Lose the Use of their Legs.

S. P., Washington: Your fowls that lose the use of their legs no doubt have rheumatism, caused by getting damp in some way, or by roosting in a damp coop. Fowls that have been inbred considerably, are very subject to rheumatism. You are advised to give each fowl a teaspoonful of castor oil. Put a little cayenne pepper in soft feed, once a day, for a week. Be careful not to give much of this. Bathe their legs in warm mustard water, and afterwards, dry the legs thoroughly. Give plenty of generous diet, and do not omit a fair quantity of vegetables. The fowls should be kept where it is dry and warm.

Wart on Horse's Shoulder.

J. W. B., Ohio: To remove a wart on a horse's shoulder, paint it with permanganate of potash. As it is where the collar rests upon it, there may be necessity for cutting it out. It will be well for you to consult a veterinarian.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To Remove Film From the Eye of a Horse.

EDITOR BLADE FARMSTEAD—Please tell X., Oak Harbor, O., to get one pound of cream of tartar of a druggist, divide into four equal parts, and give one every three days until all are taken; give in bran mash or chopped feed. That is what I gave to my mare, that was about blind in one eye, this summer, and it cured her; there was a film all over the eye.—A BLADE READER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Experiments in Treating the Cucumber Beetle.

An Ohio Agricultural Experiment station bulletin says:

There are few injurious insects for which more remedies and preventives have been recommended than the striped cucumber beetle—the everywhere abundant yellow "bug" with black stripes along its back which attacks squashes, cucumbers, melons, and, in fact, nearly all cucurbitaceous plants. A large portion of these remedies are doubtless worthless, if, indeed, not positively injurious.

In order to get a more definite knowledge of the insecticide or remedial value of these various substances, the Ohio Experiment station began, last season, a series of experiments in which it is designed to give each a practical field test, and, if possible, to arrive at some reliable conclusions for the guidance of the interested public. The results of last year's work showed that many of the so-called remedies are worthless—some even being worse than the disease. The experiments were continued this year on an extensive scale. A field of two acres was put in good condition by the use of plow and harrow, and was planted to squashes, melons and cucumbers, according to the ordinary plan of growing these vegetables. The seeds came up early in June, and the first striped beetles appeared soon after. They then came in great numbers, and destroyed a large number of plants before they could be treated.

Two general kinds of treatment were employed: (1) Coating the plant with poisonous substances, and (2) fencing out the insects by mechanical barriers. The best success was attained in the first class of remedies, by the use of tobacco powder—the refuse packing of the cigar factories. A number of barrels of this substance were obtained at a cigar factory. A shovelful of the powder was thrown on each hill. The first application was made to eighty hills June 13. Rains coming soon after, it was repeated June 14, 16 and 17. The results were excellent. The beetles seemed to dislike working in the tobacco and the plants on all the hills so treated came through in good condition. Aside from its value as an insecticide the tobacco acts both as a mulch and fertilizer. Chemical analysis shows that its market as a fertilizer is $25 per ton. In many Eastern cities it is being utilized, but in Columbus and other Ohio cities many of the factories are glad to give this refuse to any one who will take it away.

Various methods of mechanical exclusion of the beetles were again tried with good success. This may be done by simply placing over the plants a piece of thin plant-cloth or cheese-cloth, about two yards square, and fastening the edges down by loose earth. It is better, however, to hold the center of the cloth up by means of a half barrel hoop or wires bent in the form of a croquet arch. It is frequently stated that the cucumber beetles will not attack plants if simple frames, consisting of four pieces of boards nailed together, without a top of any kind, are placed over the hills. This method was tried with a number of frames ranging from four to ten inches in height. As anticipated, the method was entirely unsuccessful, every plant of the hills so covered being destroyed by the beetles.

Orchard Hints.

Do not let suckers crowd out last spring's grafts.

Peach trees will not thrive unless the soil about them is constantly cultivated.

The remedy for pear blight is to cut off and burn every bit of the blighted part.

A few hundred bushels of salable fruits and nuts annually would tend to solve the money problem on many farms.

The feeding roots of all trees, says Meehan, die at the end of the growing season, as the leaves do. Few people know this.

Do not expect apple or pear trees to do well in tough sod. They will not. This is sure. Plow down the sod or kill it by mulching.

Do not forget that potash is what your orchard needs in abundance. Apply it at any time of the year. Put on plenty—say 200 per acre every year. Use muriate of potash. Ground bone should be used freely, also.

There are two or three things you ought to do. There may be more, but there are that many, viz.: You ought, if a farmer, to plant out an orchard of apples, pears, and perhaps peaches. You ought to eat daily plenty of fruit.

A correspondent in Maine writes to inquire "which are the best varieties of grapes and pears to raise in the state of Maine. Answer: Pears — Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Seckel, Sheldon and Anjou. Grapes — Brighton, Champion, Delaware, Lady and Moore's Early.

One who grows trees should have a definite idea from the start as to what he wants in the way of a top, and then each year he should prune according to the plan. If this pruning is neglected for the first few years, the tree will suffer from too much cutting away when the grower finally commences pruning. A good top can never be obtained unless it is attended to from the start.

John J. Thomas, than whom there is no better authority on fruit growing, says that while early spring is usually the best time to prune, yet there are occasions when the work may be done on growing trees, or in summer. On rich, well cultivated and manured land, the growth may be needlessly vigorous, and a moderate amount of pruning may be even beneficial, and in trees of less vigor, light pruning to bring the trees into good shape may be quite admissible.

Josiah Hoopes writes to the *Tribune* that cultivators of orchards, as a rule, fail in feeding their trees, by merely dumping a little heap of manure around the base of each, when it should be scattered evenly over the entire surface as the branches extend. This is excellent advice, with the addition that the roots usually extend twice as far as the branches; and if the branches of a large tree extend 20 feet from the center, the roots have pushed out at least 40 feet.

Prof. S. T. Maynard says that a single coat of spirits of turpentine or kerosene applied to the black knot in plumb and cherry trees would destroy it; also, that linseed oil, applied with a brush in a similar manner two or three times, would destroy it. In either case care must be taken not to apply to any but the affected parts of the tree. It is not necessary to remove the knot when this application is made. Of course the remedy should be used as soon as the knot or wart makes its appearance. The remedy is so simple that it deserves a trial by our fruit growers.—[Farm Journal.

News of the Week.

Under this head we aim to give a summary of all important events occurring within the week, in compact yet easily understood form, accompanied by such explanations as may be necessary to a perfect comprehension. We regard this as a feature of the greatest value to all our readers, and especially to the younger members of the family.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message was read at the assembling of Congress, on Dec. 1. It opens with a long recital of our foreign relations, containing nothing of special interest, except what is given below on the seal question, and our relations with Mexico. The main points of the message on all other subjects are given:

The Seal Fishery Question.

The new treaty of extradition with Great Britain, after due ratification, was proclaimed on the 25th of last March. Its beneficial working is already apparent.

The difference between the two governments touching the fur-seal question in the Behring sea is not yet adjusted, as will be seen by the correspondence which will soon be laid before Congress. The offer to submit the question to arbitration, as proposed by her majesty's government, has not been accepted, for the reason that the form of submission proposed is not thought to be calculated to assure a conclusion satisfactory to either party. It is sincerely hoped that before the opening of another sealing season some arrangement may be effected which will assure to the United States a property right, derived from Russia, which was not disregarded by any nation for more than eighty years preceding the outbreak of the existing trouble.

Hawaiian Reciprocity.

In the tariff act a wrong was done to the Kingdom of Hawaii, which I am bound to presume was wholly unintentional. Duties were levied on certain commodities which are included in the reciprocity treaty now existing between the United States and the Kingdom of Hawaii, without indicating the necessary exception in favor of that kingdom. I hope Congress will repair what might otherwise seem to be a breach of faith on the part of this government.

Closer Relations With Mexico.

The friendship between our country and Mexico, born of close neighborhood and strengthened by many considerations of intimate intercourse and reciprocal interest, has never been more conspicuous than now, nor more hopeful of increased benefit to both nations. The intercourse of the two countries by rail, already great, is making constant growth. The established lines, and those recently projected, add to the intimacy of traffic and open channels of access to fresh areas of demand and supply. The importance of the Mexican railway system will be further enhanced, to a degree almost impossible to forecast, if it should become a link in the projected intercontinental railway. I recommend that our mission in the City of Mexico be raised to the first-class.

Our Balance Sheet.

The treasury statement for the current fiscal year, partly actual and partly estimated, is as follows:

Receipts from all sources, $400,000,000; total expenditures, $354,000,000, leaving a surplus of $52,000,000—not taking the postal receipts into the account on either side.

The loss of revenue from customs for the last quarter is estimated at $25,000,000, but from this is deducted a gain of about $16,000,000, realized during the first four months of the year.

For the year 1892 the total estimated receipts are $378,000,000, and the estimated expenditures $357,852,209.42, leaving an estimated surplus of $15,147,790.58, which, with a cash balance of $52,000,000 at the beginning of the year, will give $67,147,790.58 as the sum available for the redemption of outstanding bonds or other uses. The estimates of receipts and expenditures for the postoffice department, being equal, are not included in this statement on either side.

The New Silver Law.

The act "directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon," approved July 14, 1890, has been administered by the secretary of the Treasury, with a earnest purpose to get into circulation at the earliest possible dates the full monthly amounts of treasury notes contemplated by its provisions, and at the same time to give to the market for silver bullion such support as the law contemplates. The recent depreciation in the price of silver has been observed with regret.

The rapid rise in price which anticipated and followed the passage of the act was influenced in some degree by speculation, and the recent reaction is in part the result of the same cause and in part of the recent monetary disturbances. Some months of further trial will be necessary to determine the permanent effect of the recent legislation upon silver values, but it is gratifying to know that the increased circulation secured by the act has exerted and will continue to exert a most beneficial influence upon business and upon general values.

Silver Abroad.

While it has not been thought best to renew formally, the suggestion of an international conference looking to an agreement touching the full use of silver for coinage, at a uniform ratio, care has been taken to observe closely any change in the situation abroad, and no favorable opportunity will be lost to promote a result which it is confidently believed would confer very large benefits upon the commerce of the world.

The recent monetary disturbances in England are not unlikely to suggest a re-examination of opinions upon this subject. Our very large supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supposed interest of silver, give us a position of advantage in promoting a permanent and safe international agreement for the free use of silver as a coin metal.

Retirement of Bonds.

The efforts of the secretary to increase the volume of money in circulation by keeping down the treasury surplus to the lowest practicable limit have been unremitting and in a very high degree successful.

The tables presented by him, showing the increase of money in circulation, during the last two decades, and especially the table showing the increase during the nineteen months he has administered the affairs of the department, are interesting and instructive. The increase of money in circulation during the nineteen months has been in the aggregate $95,866,815, or about $1.50 per capita, and of this increase only $7,100,000 was due to the recent silver legislation. That this substantial and needed aid given to commerce resulted in an enormous reduction of public debt and of the annual interest charge, is matter of increased satisfaction.

There have been purchased and redeemed since March 4, 1889, 4 and 4 1-2 per cent bonds to the amount of $211,532,450, at a cost of $246,020,741, resulting in the reduction of the annual interest charge of $8,967,609 and a total saving of interest of $51,576,706.

Southern Postmasters.

There have been several cases where postmasters appointed by me have been subjected to violent interference in the discharge of their official duties and to persecutions and personal violation of the most extreme character. Some of these cases have been dealt with through the department of justice, and in some cases the postoffices have been abolished or suspended.

I have directed the Postmaster General to pursue this course in all cases where other efforts failed to secure for any postmaster, not himself in fault, an opportunity peacefully to exercise the duties of his office. But such action will not supplant the efforts of the department of justice to bring the particular offenders to punishment.

Fraudulent Naturalization.

The vacation by judicial decree of fraudulent certificates of naturalization, upon bills in equity filed by the attorney general in the Circuit court of the United States, is a new application of a familiar equity jurisdiction. Nearly one hundred such decrees have been taken during the year, the evidence disclosing that a very large number of fraudulent certificates of naturalization have been issued. And in this connection I beg to renew my recommendation that the laws be so amended as to require a more full and searching inquiry into all the facts necessary to naturalization before any certificates are granted. It certainly is not too much to require that an application for American citizenship shall be heard with as much care and recorded with as much formality as are given to cases involving the pettiest property right.

The Anti-Lottery Law.

The passage of the act to amend certain sections of the revised statutes relating to lotteries, approved September 19, 1890, has been received with great and deserved popular favor. The Postoffice department and the department of Justice at once entered upon the enforcement of the law with sympathetic vigor, and already the public mails have been largely freed from the fraudulent and demoralizing appeals and literature emanating from the lottery companies.

Agreements have been concluded since March 4, 1889, involving the cession to the United States of about 14,726,000 acres of land. These contracts have, as required by law, been submitted to Congress for ratification and for the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect. Those with the Sisseton and Wahpeton, Sac and Fox, Iowa, Pottawatomies and Absentee Shawnees and Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes, have not yet received the sanction of Congress. Attention is also called to the fact that the appropriations made in the case of the Sioux Indians have not covered all the stipulated payments. This should be promptly corrected. If an agreement is confirmed, all of its terms should be complied with without delay, and full appropriations should be made.

Settlers' Titles.

The policy outlined in my last annual message in relation to the patenting of lands to settlers upon the public domain has been carried out in the administration of the land office. No general suspicion or imputation of fraud has been allowed to delay the hearing and adjudication of individual cases upon their merits. The purpose has been to perfect the title of honest settlers with such promptness that the value of the entry might not be swallowed up by the expense and extortions to which delay subjected the claimant. The average monthly issue of agricultural patents has been increased about six thousand.

The New Pension Law.

The disability pension act, which was approved on the 27th of June last, has been put into operation as rapidly as was practicable. The increased clerical force provided was selected and assigned to work, and a considerable part of the force engaged in examinations in the field was recalled and added to the working force of the office. The examination and adjudication of claims have, by reason of improved methods, been more rapid than ever before. There is no economy to the government in delay, while there is much hardship and injustice to the soldier. The anticipated expenditure, while very large, will not, it is believed, be in excess of the estimates made before the enactment of the law. This liberal enlargement of the general law should suggest a more careful scrutiny of bills for special relief, both as to the cases where relief is granted and as to the amount allowed.

The Mormon Problem.

The increasing numbers and influence of the non-Mormon population in Utah are observed with satisfaction. The recent letter of Wilford Woodruff, president of the Mormon church, in which he advises his people to refrain from contracting any marriage forbidden by the laws of the land, has attracted wide attention, and it is hoped that its influence will be highly beneficial in restraining infractions of the laws of the United States. But the fact should not be overlooked that the doctrine and belief of the church that polygamous marriages are rightful, and supported by divine revelation stands unchanged. President Woodruff does not renounce the doctrine but refrains from teaching it, and advises against the practice of it, because the law is against it. Now, it is quite true that the law should not attempt to deal with the faith or belief of any one; but it is quite another thing, and the only thing, so to deal with the territory of Utah as that those who believe polygamy to be rightful shall not have the power to make it lawful.

Must Reapportion.

The enumeration of the people of the United States under provisions of the act of March 1, 1890, have been complied with and the result will be at once officially communicated to Congress. The completion of this decennial enumeration devolves upon Congress the duty of making a new apportionment of representatives "among the several states according to their respective numbers."

THE FARMERS.

Their Condition Improving With the Advance in the Prices of Farm Products.

The report of the secretary of Agriculture deserves special attention, in view of the fact that the year has been marked in a very unusual degree by agitation and organization among the farmers looking to an increase in the profits of their business. It will be found that the efforts of the department have been intelligently and zealously devoted to the promotion of the interests intrusted to its care.

A very substantial improvement in the market prices of the leading farm products during the year is noticed. The price of wheat advanced from 81 cents in October, 1889, to $1.00¾ in October, 1890; corn, from 31c to 50¼c; oats, from 19¼c to 45c, and barley, from 65c to 78c. Meats showed a substantial, but not so large an increase.

Increase of Exports.

The export trade in live animals and fowls shows a very large increase; the total value of such exports for the year ending June 30, 1890, was $33,000,000, and the increase over the preceding year was $15,000,000. Nearly 200,000 more cattle and over 45,000 more hogs were exported than in the preceding year.

The export trade in beef and pork products, and in dairy products was very largely increased, the increase in the article of butter alone being from 15,504,978 pounds to 29,748,042 pounds, and the total increase in the value of meat and dairy products exported being $34,000,000. The advance, so directly helpful to the farmer, it is believed, will be yet further and very largely increased when the system of inspection and sanitary supervision now provided by law is brought fully into operation.

Meat Inspection.

The efforts of the secretary to establish the healthfulness of our meats against the disparaging imputations that have been put upon them abroad have resulted in substantial progress. Veterinary surgeons sent out by the department are now allowed to participate in the inspection of the live cattle in this country landed at the English docks, and during the several months they have been on duty no case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia has been reported.

This inspection abroad, and the domestic inspection of live animals and pork products provided for by the act of August 30, 1890, will afford as perfect a guaranty for the wholesomeness of our meats offered for foreign consumption as is anywhere given to any food product, and its non-acceptance will quite clearly reveal the real motive of any continued restriction of their use, and, that having been made clear, the duty of the executive will be very plain.

Beet Sugar.

The information given by the secretary of the progress and prospects of the beet sugar industry is full of interest. It has already passed the experimental stage and is a commercial success. The area over which the sugar beet can be successfully cultivated is very large, and another field crop of value is offered to the choice of the farmer.

The secretary of the Treasury concurs in the recommendation of the secretary of Agriculture that the official supervision provided by the tariff law for sugar of domestic production shall be transferred to the department of Agriculture.

LEGISLATION—BUSINESS.

Salutary Legislation.

I congratulate the congress and the country upon the passage at the first session of the Fifty-first Congress of an unusually large number of laws of very high importance. That results of this legislation will be the quickening an enlargement of our manufacturing industries, larger and better markets for our breadstuffs and provisions both at home and abroad, more constant employment and better wages for our working people, and an increased supply of a safe currency for the transaction of business I do not doubt. Some of these measures were enacted at so late a period that the beneficial effects upon commerce which were in contemplation of congress have as yet but partially manifested themselves.

Improvement in Business.

The general trade and industrial conditions throughout the country during the year have shown a marked improvement. For many years prior to 1888 the merchandise balances of foreign trade had been largely in our favor, but during that year and the year following they turned against us. It is very gratifying to know that the last fiscal year again shows a balance in our favor of over $68,000,000. The bank clearings, which furnish a good test of the volume of business transacted, for the first ten months of the year 1890 show, as compared with the same months of 1889, an increase for the whole country of about 8.4 per cent, while the increase outside of the city of New York was over 13 per cent. During the month of October the clearings of the whole country showed an increase of 3:1 per cent over October, 1889, while outside of New York the increase was 11 1-2 per cent.

These figures show that the increase in the volume of business was very general throughout the country. That it is larger business was being conducted upon a safe and profitable basis is shown by the fact that there were 300 less failures reported in October, 1890, than in the same month of the preceding year, with liabilities diminished by about $5,000,000.

The value of our exports of domestic merchandise during the last year was over $115,000,000 greater than the preceding year, and was only exceeded once in our history. About $100,000,000 of this excess was in agricultural products.

The production of pig iron—always a good gauge of general prosperity—is shown by a recent census bulletin to have been 133 per cent greater in 1890 than in 1880, and the production in 1890 per cent greater. Mining of coal has had no such growth except that resulting from deficient transportation. The general testimony is that labor is everywhere fully employed, and the reports for the last year show a smaller number of employes affected by strikes and lockouts than in any since 1884. The depression in the prices of agricultural products has been greatly relieved and a buoyant and hopeful tone was beginning to be felt by all our people.

The Late Panic.

These promising influences have been in some degree checked by the surprising and very unfavorable monetary eve to foreign monetary agitation, accompanied by such extraordinary incidents as characterized this.

It is believed, however, that these evil incidents which have for the time unfavorably affected values in this country, can long withstand the strong, safe, and wholesome influences which are operating to give to our people profitable returns in all branches of legitimate trade and industry. The apprehension that our tariff may again and at once be subjected to important general changes would undoubtedly add a depressing influence of the most serious character.

THE NEW TARIFF LAW.

The "Scare" Shown Up—The Customs Receipts Show It is Not Prohibitory.

The general tariff act has only partially gone into operation, some of its important provisions being limited to take effect at dates yet in the future. The general provisions of the law have been in force less than sixty days. Its permanent effects upon trade and prices still largely stand in conjecture. It is curious to note that the advance in the prices of articles wholly unaffected by the tariff act, was by many hastily ascribed to that act.

Notice was not taken of the fact that the general tendency of the markets was upward, from influences wholly apart from the recent tariff legislation. The enlargement of our currency by the silver bill undoubtedly gave an upward tendency to trade, and had a marked effect on prices; but this natural and desired effect of the silver legislation was by many erroneously attributed to the tariff act.

Give the Law a Fair Trial.

There is neither wisdom nor justice in the suggestion that the subject of tariff revision shall be reopened before this law has had a fair trial.

It is quite true that every tariff schedule is subject to objections. No bill was ever framed, I suppose, that in all of its rates and classifications had the full approval even of a party caucus. Such legislation is always and necessarily the product of compromise as to details, and the present law is no exception. But in its general scope and effect I think it will justify the support of those who believe that American legislation should conserve and defend American trade and the wages of American workmen.

The misinformation as to the terms of the act which has been so widely disseminated at home and abroad will be corrected by experience, and the evil auguries as to its results confounded by the market reports, the savings banks, international trade balances, and the general prosperity of our people. Already we begin to hear from abroad and from our custom houses that the prohibitory effect upon importations imputed to the act is not justified.

The imports at the port of New York for the first three weeks of November were nearly 8 per cent greater than for the same period in 1889, and 29 per cent greater than in the same period of 1888. And so far from being an act to limit exports, I confidently believe that under it we shall secure a larger and more profitable participation in foreign trade than we have ever enjoyed, and that we shall recover a proportionate participation in the ocean carrying trade of the world.

Foreign Criticism.

The criticisms of the bill that have come to us from foreign sources may well be rejected for reputuancy. If these critics really believe that the adoption by us of a free trade policy, or of tariff rates having references solely to revenue, would diminish the participation of their own countries in the commerce of the world, their advocacy and promotion by speech and other forms of organized effort of this movement among our people, is a rare exhibition of unselfishness in trade. And on the other hand, if they sincerely believe that the adoption of a protective tariff policy by this country inures to their profit and our hurt, it is noticeably strange that they should lead the outcry against the authors of a policy so helpful to their countrymen, and crown with their favor those who would snatch from them a substantial share of a trade with our lands already inadequate to their necessities.

No Retaliatory Spirit.

There is no disposition among any of our people to promote prohibitory or retaliatory legislation. Our policies are adopted not to the hurt of others, but to secure for ourselves those advantages that fairly grow out of our favored position as a nation. Our form of government, with its incident of universal suffrage, makes it imperative that we shall save our working people from the agitations and distresses which scant work and wages that have no margin for comfort always beget. But after all this is done it will be found that our markets are open to friendly commercial exchanges of enormous value to the other great powers.

EXTENDING OUR TRADE.

Our Only Disadvantage—The Scope of the Reciprocity Idea.

From the time of my induction into office the duty of using every power and influence given by law to the executive department for the development of larger markets for our products, especially our farm products, has been kept constantly in mind, and no effort has been or will be spared to promote that end. We are under no disadvantage in any foreign market, except that we pay our workmen and workwomen better wages than are paid elsewhere—better abstractly, better relatively to the cost of the necessaries of life. I do not doubt that a very largely increased foreign trade is accessible to us without bartering for it either our home market for such products of the farm and shop as our own people can supply, or the wages of our working people.

Reciprocity.

In many of the products of wood and iron, and in meats and breadstuffs, we have advantages that only need better facilities of intercourse and transportation to secure for them large foreign markets. The reciprocity clause of the tariff act wisely and effectively opens the way to secure a large reciprocal trade in exchange for the free admission to our ports of certain products.

The right of independent nations to make special reciprocal trade concessions is well established, and does not impair either the comity or the obligation of what is known as the "favored nation" clause so generally found in commercial treaties. What is given to one for an adequate agreed consideration cannot be claimed by another freely. The state of the revenues was such that we could dispense with any duties upon coffee, tea, hides, and the lower grades of sugar and molasses.

By the large advantages resulting to the countries producing and exporting these articles, by placing them on the free list, entitled us to expect a fair return in the way of customs concessions upon articles exported by us to them, was so obvious that to have gratuitously abandoned this opportunity to enlarge our trade, would have been an unpardonable error.

Two Methods of Reaching It.

There were but two methods of maintaining control of this question open to Congress: to place all of these articles upon the dutiable list, subject to such treaty agreements as could be secured; or to place them all presently upon the free list, but subject to the re-imposition of specified duties if the countries from which we received them should refuse to give to us suitable reciprocal benefits.

This latter method, I think, possesses great advantages. It expresses in advance the consent of Congress to reciprocity arrangements affecting these products which must otherwise have been delayed and unascertained until each treaty was ratified by the Senate and the necessary legislation enacted by Congress. Experience has shown that some treaties looking to reciprocal trade have failed to secure a two-thirds vote in the Senate for ratification, and others, having passed that stage, have for years awaited the concurrence of the House and Senate in such modifications of our revenue laws as were necessary to give effect to their provisions.

We now have the concurrence of both Houses in advance in a distinct and definite offer of free entry to our ports of specific articles. The executive is not required to deal in conjecture as to what Congress will accept. Indeed, this reciprocity provision is more than an offer. Our part of the bargain is complete—delivery has been made; and when the countries from which we receive sugar, coffee, tea, and hides, have placed on their free list such of our products as shall be agreed upon, as an equivalent for our concession, a proclamation of that fact completes the transaction; and in the meantime our own people have free sugar, tea, coffee and hides.

Favorable Indications.

The indications thus far given are very hopeful of early and favorable action by the countries from which we receive our large imports of coffee and sugar, and it is confidently believed that if steam communication with these countries can be promptly improved and enlarged, the next year will show a more gratifying increase in our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, as well as some important lines of manufactured goods.

MEASURES URGED

For Passage—Legislation That Tells Congress Should Promptly Enact.

In addition to the important bills that became laws before the adjournment of the last session, some other bills of the highest importance were well advanced toward a final vote, and now stand upon the calendars of the two Houses in favored positions. The present session has a fixed limit, and if these measures are not now brought to a final vote all the work that has been done upon them by this Congress is lost.

The proper consideration of these, of an apportionment bill, and of the annual appropriation bills, will require not only that no working day of the session shall be lost, but that measures of minor and local interest shall not be allowed to interrupt or retard the progress of those that are of universal interest. In view of these conditions, I refrain from bringing before you at this time some suggestions that would otherwise be made, and most earnestly invoke your attention to the duty of perfecting the important legislation now well advanced. To some of the measures which seem to me most important, I now briefly call your attention.

Subsidy Bills.

I desire to repeat with added urgency the recommendations contained in my last annual message in relation to the development of American steamship lines. The reciprocity clause of the tariff bill will be largely limited, and its benefits retarded and diminished, if provision is not contemporaneously made to encourage the establishment of first class steam communication between our ports and the ports of such nations as may meet our overtures for enlarged commercial exchanges. The steamship, carrying the mails statedly and frequently, and offering passengers a comfortable, safe and speedy transit, is the first condition of foreign trade.

It carries the order or the buyer, but not all that is ordered or bought. It gives to the sailing vessels such cargoes as are not urgent or perishable, and indirectly, at least, promotes the important adjunct of commerce. There are now both in this country and in the nations of Central and South America a state of expectation and confidence as to increased trade that will give a double value to your prompt action upon this question.

Our Southern Ports.

The South Atlantic and Gulf ports occupy a very favorable position towards the new and important commerce which the reciprocity clause of the tariff act and the postal shipping bill are designed to promote. Steamship lines from these ports to some northern port of South America will almost certainly effect a connection between the railroad systems of the continents long before any continuous line of railroads can be put into operation. The very large appropriation made at the last session for the harbor of Galveston was justified, as it seemed to me, by these considerations. The great Northwest will feel the advantage of trunk lines to the South as well as to the East, and of the new markets opened for their surplus food products, and for many of their manufactured products.

Lives of Brakemen.

It may still be possible for this Congress to inaugurate, by suitable legislation, a movement looking to uniformity in the interest of safety in the use of couplers and brakes upon freight trains engaged in the inter-state commerce. The chief difficulty in the way is to secure agreement as to the best appliances, simplicity, effectiveness and cost being considered.

This difficulty will only yield to legislation, which should be based upon full inquiry and impartial tests. The purpose should be to secure the co-operation of well disposed managers and owners, but the fearful fact that every year's delay involves the sacrifice of two thousand lives and the maiming of twenty thousand young men should plead both with Congress and the managers against any needless delay.

Irrigation.

The subject of the conservation and equal distribution of the water supply of the arid regions has had much attention from Congress, but has not as yet been put upon a permanent and satisfactory basis. The urgency of the subject does not grow out of any large present demand for the use of these lands for agriculture, but out of the danger that the water supply and the sites for the necessary catch-basins may fall into the hands of individuals or private corporations, and be used to render subservient the large areas dependent upon such supply.

The owner of the water is the owner of the lands, however the titles may run. All unappropriated natural water sources and all necessary reservoir sites should be held by the government for the equal use, at fair rates, of the homestead settlers who will eventually take up these lands. The United States should not, in my opinion, undertake the construction of dams or canals, but should limit its work to such surveys and observations as will determine the water supply, both surface and subterranean, the areas capable of irrigation, and the use, location and storage capacity of reservoirs.

This done, the use of the water and of reservoir sites might be granted to the respective states or territories, or to individuals or associations upon the condition that necessary works should be constructed and the water furnished at fair rates, without discrimination, the rates to be subject to supervision by the legislatures or by boards of water commissioners duly constituted. The essential thing to be secured is the common and equal use of water by the accumulated water supply. It were almost better that these lands should remain arid than that those who occupy them should become the slaves of unrestrained monopolies controlling the one essential element of land values and crop results.

Postal Telegraph.

The use of the telegraph by the postoffice department as a means for the rapid transmission of communications is, I believe, upon proper terms, quite desirable. The government does not own or operate the railroads, and it should not, I think, own or operate the telegraph lines. It does, however, seem to be quite practicable for the government to contract with the telegraph companies, as it does with the railroad companies, to carry at specified rates such communications as the senders may designate for this method of transmission. I recommend that such legislation be enacted as will enable the postoffice department fairly to test by experiment the advantages of such a use of the telegraph.

HONEST ELECTIONS

A Strong Plea for the Passage of a Federal Elections Bill.

If any intelligent and loyal company of American citizens were required to catalogue the essential human conditions of national life, I do not doubt that with absolute unanimity they would begin with "free and honest elections." And it is gratifying to know that generally there is a growing and non-partisan demand for better election laws. But against this sign of hope and progress must be set the depressing and undeniable fact that the election laws and methods are sometimes cunningly contrived to secure minority control, while violence completes the shortcomings of fraud.

In my last annual message I suggested that the development of the existing law providing for federal supervision of Congressional elections, offered an effective method of reforming these abuses. The need of such a law has manifested itself in many parts of the country, and its wholesome restraints and penalties will be useful to all. The constitutionality of such legislation has been affirmed by the Supreme court. Its probable effectiveness is evidenced by the character of the opposition that is made to it.

It has been denounced as if it were a new exercise of federal power and an invasion of the rights of the states. Nothing could be further from the truth. Congress has already fixed the time for the election of members of Congress. It has declared that votes for members of Congress must be by written or printed ballot; it has provided for the appointment by the Circuit courts in certain cases, and upon the petition of a certain number of citizens, of election supervisors, and made it their duty to supervise the registration of voters conducted by the state officers; to challenge persons offering to register; to personally inspect and scrutinize the registry lists, and to affix their names to the lists for the purpose of identification and the prevention of fraud; to attend at elections and remain with the boxes till the votes are all cast and counted; to attach to the registry lists and election returns any statement touching the accuracy and fairness of the registry and election, and to take and transmit to the clerk of the House of Representatives any evidence of fraudulent practices which may be presented to them.

The same law provides for the appointment by Circuit courts in certain cases, and upon the petition of a certain number of citizens, of deputy United States marshals to attend at the polls, support the supervisors in the discharge of their duties, and to arrest persons violating the election laws. The provisions of this familiar title of the revised statutes have been put into exercise by both the great political parties, and in the North as well as in the South, by the filing with the court of the petitions required by law.

It is not, therefore, a question whether we shall have a federal election law, for we now have one, and have had for nearly twenty years, but whether we shall have an effective law. The present law stops just short of effectiveness, for it surrenders to the local authorities all control over the certification which establishes the *prima facie* right to a seat in the House of Representatives.

The defect should be cured. Equality of representation and the purity of the elections must be maintained, or everything that is valuable in our system of government is lost. The qualifications of an elector must be sought in the law, not in the opinions, prejudices, or fears of any class, however powerful. The path of the elector to the ballot-box must be free from the ambush of fear and the enticements of fraud; the count so true and open that none shall gainsay it.

Such a law should be absolutely non-partisan and impartial. It should give the advantage to honesty and the control to majorities. Surely there is nothing sectional about this creed, and if it shall happen that the penalties of laws intended to enforce these rights fall here and not there, it is not because the law is sectional, but because, happily, crime is local and not universal.

Nor should it be forgot that every law, whether relating to elections or to any other subject, whether enacted by the state or by the nation, has force behind it. The courts, the marshal or constable, the *posse comitatus*, the prison, are all and always behind the law.

One cannot be justly charged with unfriendliness to any section or class who seeks only to restrain violence of law and of personal right. No community will find lawlessness profitable. No community can afford to have it known that the officers who are charged with the preservation of the public peace and the restraint of the criminal classes are themselves the product of fraud or violence.

The magistrate is then without respect and the law without sanction. The floods of lawlessness cannot be leveed and made to run in one channel. The killing of a United States marshal carrying a writ of arrest for an election offense, is full of prompting and suggestion to men who are pursued by a city marshal for a crime against life or property.

But it is said that this legislation will revive race animosities, and some have even suggested that when the peaceful methods of fraud are made impossible they may be supplanted by intimidation and violence

cess of exports over imports $10,816,177. The exports of gold aggregated $25,752,198, against $63,146,411 in 1889, and of silver $29,024,097, against $34,435,080 in 1889.

For the same period the gold imports were $15,352,688, against $11,793,362 in 1889, and of silver $23,794,185, against $19,169,090 in 1889. The number of immigrants arrived in the United States at the six principal ports during the ten months ended October 31 last was 427,666, against 378,140 during the same period of 1889. The greatest number of immigrants during the present year came from Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Sweden and Norway, and Russia, in the order named. The greatest increases of immigration were from Italy and Austria-Hungary.

TREASURY REPORT.

Revenues and Expenditures—Bond Purchases—Effect of the New Tariff.

Including the revenues to be derived from the postal service, which are estimated at $66,000,000, but which, as already stated, have not been heretofore included in these tables of receipts and expenditures, the total estimated revenues of the government for the fiscal year 1891 will be $472,000,000, and the total estimated expenditures $420,000,000, leaving an available surplus of $52,000,000.

If to the estimated surplus there be added the cash in the Treasury at the beginning of the year and the national bank fund deposited in the Treasury under the act of July 14, 1890, the total available assets for the year, exclusive of fractional silver and minor coin, will be $162,000,000. There has been paid out during the first four months of the year in the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund and in other redemptions of the debt, including premium, about $100,000,000. It is estimated that the redemptions of four and a half per cent bonds during the remaining eight months of the year will be $10,000,000, making a total outlay for bonds purchased during the year, including premium, of $110,000,000, leaving a net balance on June 30, 1891, of $52,000,000 available during the next fiscal year.

The estimate of revenue to be derived from customs during the present fiscal year is based upon the assumption that there will be a probable loss from articles placed on the free list, including sugar, during the last quarter of the year amounting to twenty-five million; but as there has been an increase of sixteen million in the duties collected during the first four months of the year, the estimated net loss for the year is placed at nine million dollars.

To prevent an undue accumulation of money in the treasury, and consequent commercial stringency, only two methods were open to the secretary; namely, to deposit the public money in national banks, or to continue the purchase of United States bonds on such terms as they could be obtained. For reasons heretofore stated, the former method was deemed unwise and inexpedient, and the policy of bond purchases was continued.

Four and Four-and-Halfs.

The total amount of 4 and 4½ per cent bonds purchased and redeemed since March 4, 1889, is $211,832,450, and the amount expended therefor is $246,620,741.72. The reduction in the annual interest charge by reason of these transactions is $8,967,669.75, and total saving of interest is $51,576,706.01. During the three and one-third months, from July 19 to November 1, 1890, over $99,000,000 were disbursed in payment for bonds and interest.

The amount of public moneys held by national bank depositaries, including those to credit of the treasurer's general account and disbursing officer's balances, on March 1, 1889, was $48,818,991.63, which, being largely in excess of the needs of the public service, I have endeavored, as far as practicable, to reduce to the amount necessary to be kept with such depositaries for the business transactions of the government. To accomplish this purpose without seriously disturbing the business of the people, who may have been borrowers of these depositaries, by any sudden withdrawal of large amounts, each depositary holding any public money, in excess of that needed, was notified on November 30, 1889, to transfer to the subtreasury on or before January 15, 1890, an amount equal to 10 per cent of the excess, or, if preferred, the whole amount could be transferred at once. This gave ample time for the adjustment of any business changes made necessary by the withdrawal of funds, and resulted in a reduction of about $9,000,000. A similar notification was given January 28, 1890, allowing until March 1, 1890, to make the transfer, which resited in a transfer of about $6,000,000. No further notifications for withdrawals have yet been made, but the holdings of the depositaries have been further reduced by the purchase and redemption of United States bonds held in trust as security for deposits, and the payment of the deposits, with these depositaries, from the proceeds of the purchases or redemptions, so that on November 1, 1890, the amount held by banks was $29,957,687.68, a reduction since March 1, 1889, of $18,861,303.05.

The entire amount thus withdrawn from the banks was in excess of the needs of the public service with those depositaries, and was used in payment of United States interest-bearing bonds purchased either from the banks relinquishing the deposits, or from others, and resulted in a saving to the government, by reason of the purchase of these bonds, and the consequent stoppage of interest, of about $500,000 per annum. Such withdrawal also increased the circulation, for in no case was a bank allowed to hold public funds to the amount of the market value of the United States bonds furnished as security therefor.

The amount now held by the national bank depositaries is still in excess of the requirements of the public service, and further withdrawals will be made whenever it can be done without detriment to business interests.

Silver.

In his last annual report, the secretary presented, for the consideration of Congress, a plan for the utilization of the silver product of the United States.

The measure proposed was briefly this: To purchase, at the market price, the silver bullion product of our mines and smelters, and to issue, in payment, legal tender notes, redeemable in a quantity of silver bullion equivalent in value, at the date of presentation, to the face of the notes, or in gold, at the option of the government, or in silver dollars, at the option of the holder.

This measure was suggested with a view to promote the joint use of gold and silver as money, to increase the volume of paper currency by the annual addition of an amount equal to the value of our silver product, to provide a home market for the American product of silver, and, by so doing, enhance the value of that metal, until a point were reached where we could with safety open our mints to the free coinage of both metals at a fixed ratio.

A bill embodying, with some modifications, the measure suggested was favorably reported in the House of Representatives of the Fifty-first Congress from the committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, and was adopted by the House. The bill was amended in the Senate by the substitution of a free coinage measure.

As the result of a conference between the two bodies, a bill was passed, and approved by the President, July 14, 1890, the essential provisions of which are: The monthly purchase by the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, at the market price, to be paid for in legal tender notes, redeemable in coin, and the repeal, after July 1, 1891, of the mandatory coinage of silver dollars.

The material points of difference between the measure recommended and the one adopted by Congress, are that the new silver law limits the purchase of silver to 4,500,000 ounces per month, without distinction as to domestic and foreign production, instead of taking the entire silver bullion product of the United States as proposed, and omits the bullion redemption feature.

Immediately on the passage of the law new forms of legal-tender notes were designed, in denominations of one, two, five, ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred, and one thousand dollars, and were engraved and printed at the bureau of engraving and printing. Owing to the fact that the purchases under the act were to commence 30 days after its passage, it was necessary that the larger denomination of notes should be engraved first, but, at this time, a sufficient supply of the smaller denominations of notes are being received, and it will be the policy of the department to pay out small notes, as far as practicable, in the purchase of silver.

Under the operations of this law, the amount of silver purchased from August 13, 1890, to December 1, 1890, aggregated 16,778,185 fine ounces, costing $18,671,075, an average of $1.1128 per fine ounce.

The price of silver advanced rapidly after the passage of the new law; indeed, the immediate effect of the law had been largely anticipated in the advance in price prior to its passage.

On the 1st of July, 1890, the price of silver was $1.04,6. To July 14, the price had advanced to $1.08; to August 13, $1.13, and to September 3, $1.21, the highest point reached.

Since that date there has been a decline, with some fluctuations, to the present time, the price falling as low as $0.97.

Purchases of Silver.

The amount of silver purchased during the fiscal year for the coinage of silver dollars was 30,912,111.17 standard ounces, costing $26,866,326.33, an average cost of $0.86.68 per fine ounce.

The total amount of silver purchased under the act of February 28, 1878, to August 12, 1890, the date the new silver law went into effect, aggregated 328,035,576.19 standard ounces, costing $308,199,201.71, an average of $1.65,8 per fine ounce.

The amount of silver purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, from August 13, the date it went into effect, to October 31, 1890, was 12,281,145.86 fine ounces, costing $14,043,221.80, an average of $1.14,349 per fine ounce.

The net seigniorage on the coinage of silver, during the twelve years ended June 30, 1890, including the balance in the coinage mints on July 1, 1878, has been $53,608,037.41.

The attention of Congress is respectfully requested to the act of May 26, 1882, authorizing the exchange of gold bars for gold coin, free of charge, at the coinage mints and at the United States assay office at New York. I am of the opinion that this act has facilitated the movement of gold from this country, and have the honor to recommend its repeal, or that it be so modified as to make the exchange of gold bars for gold coin discretionary with the Treasury Department, and to allow the imposition of a small charge equivalent to the cost of manufacturing the bars, when the bars are intended for export.

Legislation is also recommended looking to the re-coinage of the subsidiary silver coins in the Treasury. There were on October 25, 1890, subsidiary silver coins in the treasury of the face value of $19,545,362.71, of which some $600,000 were actually uncurrent, and a considerable portion of the remainder consisted of coins no longer authorized to be issued.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

An Interesting Statement for the Fiscal Year Last Passed.

The secretary of the Interior opens his voluminous report for the fiscal year ending June 30 with the statement that the year has been one of much executive achievement in all the bureaus of the department.

The line of states is now continuous across the continent and from Canada to Mexico, and yet no weakness in government has been found to arise from the distance at which its power must be exercised; while the increase of the population over which it prevails tends only to make it stronger and more permanent.

Uncle Sam's Lands.

The vacant lands of the United States, exclusive of those in Alaska, at present extend over 583,280,800 acres, of which 282,772,480 are already surveyed.

Alaska contains 577,390 square miles, or 370,229,600 acres, of which not more than 1,000 acres have been entered. The aggregate reaches 955,746,461 acres.

It appears from the report of the commissioner of the general land office that 19,00,,000 acres of agricultural land were transferred to actual settlers during the past year, embracing those upon final and commuted homestead entries, pre-emption, timber-culture, desert, private cash, town site, and all other entries for strictly agricultural purposes on general lands.

The lands patented to states for education, internal improvements and public buildings have exceeded 200 per cent over the previous year, amounting in 1890 to 538,772.84 acres.

The patents issued for the year ending June 30, 1890, numbered 117,347, as against 70,141 the previous year, or an increase for the last year by actual count of 47,193, and in land of 7,385,960 acres, the patents for 1890 covering 18,750,550 acres; those for 1889, 11,292,560.

In addition to these there was an increase of 404 in mineral and mill site patents issued in 1890, the number for 1890 being 1,467; for 1889, 913. The area of coal lands granted in 1890 nearly doubled that of the previous year. In 1890 there were 224 patents, covering 23,473.72 acres, and in 1889, 155 patents, covering 17,696.80.

The swamp land patents to states amounted to only 109,351.89, which is a decrease from the preceding year of 150,369.56 acres.

The railroads have also received patents for 61,183.87 acres less than last year; 393,882.15 for 1890 against 425,066.02 in 1889, of which 265,773.01 acres were in Minnesota, and the remainder in Iowa, Louisiana and Wisconsin.

Besides there were patents to Indians for lands in severalty, and miscellaneous claims for 109,536.02 acres.

Protection of Public Timber.

In the protection of the public timber lands during the year, 55 agents were employed.

There were reported 310 cases of trespass, involving $3,067,151.66. The sums recovered during the fiscal year by the government from such suits amounted to $100,940.32.

There were pending on July 1, 1890, as far as reported, 282 civil suits for the recovery of $14,794,286.55 for timber reported as having been unlawfully cut from the public lands, and 396 criminal prosecutions for violations of timber laws.

The commissioner states that from an examination of the annual reports of his office for the past eight years he finds that the most valuable timber on the public lands is being rapidly exhausted, and that the several laws now in force are wholly inadequate to prevent the public forests from illegal appropriation, or to protect the interests of the settlers who may need to use them in the development of the country.

The Indians.

There has been a reduction during the fiscal year by cession of Indian title to reservations under ratified agreements to the extent of about 13,000,000 acres of lands heretofore held by them, leaving the aggregate area of reserved land at this time over 103,000,000 acres. This is sufficient to give each of the occupying Indians, or those having rights thereon, over 750 acres. If all were given allotments as provided in existing laws and treaties, each Indian would receive not more than an average of 80 acres of agricultural land, or 160 acres of grazing land. The surplus held in reservation appears therefore to be unreasonably large. A large portion of it is lying idle, and is a bar to the Indian's progress and our country's development. To restore this to the public domain will work no hardship to the Indians, if the cessions are made upon terms as fair as have characterized the agreements recently negotiated.

There are now 159 government schools and 64 contract schools, and the average attendance at the former is 7,424 and at the latter 4,808.

During the nine months ending June 30, 1890, 25,000 Indians have been instructed and assisted in farming. Nearly 1,200 who never farmed before have been induced to make a commencement, and some 46,000 acres of land have been plowed by them. The result would have been even more satisfactory but for the very severe winter on the Western coast and drought on many of the Indian reservations.

About Pensions.

The work to be done by this bureau has reached wonderful proportions, and its expenditures have sent into the channels of trade and commerce in the country more than $100,000,000 the past year. The use of this vast sum has served more than one valuable purpose. It has been not alone a relief in hundreds of thousands of the families of the soldiers, who, at different wars, have served their country, chiefly those who defended the union against secession; but it has also transferred at most opportune moments the accumulated treasures of the govern-

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*U. S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1889.*

ment to the hands of the people, "blessing him that gives and him that takes."

It may be well to mention here that the reason why our pension roll is greater than that of other countries is not alone because the war was colossal, having enrolled nearly 2,250,000 men on one side, but because, the country they saved being a republic, each individual of that vast army had a recognized claim to the aid of the nation. In other countries officers get much and men little; here the large bulk of pensions goes to the rank and file and the immense numbers of these and their dependents swell the pension list to proportions commensurate with the size of the army and the democracy of our principles.

At the close of the fiscal year 1890 there were 537,944 pensioners borne upon the rolls. Their classification is given by the commissioner as follows:

Army invalid pensioners	392,809
Army widows, minor children and dependent relatives	104,456
Navy invalid pensioners	5,274
Navy widows, minor children and dependent relatives	2,430
Survivors of the war of 1812	413
Widows of soldiers of the war of 1812	8,610
Survivors of the Mexican war	17,153
Widows of soldiers of the Mexican war	6,764
Total	537,944

At this writing (Oct. 18, 1890) there are claims pending, 882,221. Of these there have been received under the act of June 27, 1890, 483,278. It may be explained that many of the new claims are by those who have old claims pending, so that the number of claims are many more in number than the persons making them.

There were 66,637 original claims allowed during the year, being 14,716 more original claims than were allowed during the fiscal year 1889, and 6,385 more than were allowed during the fiscal year 1888.

The amount of the first payment in these 66,637 original cases amounted to $32,478,841.18, being $11,536,462.05 more than the first payments on the original claims allowed during the fiscal year 1888, and $10,179,225.72 more than the first payments on the original claims allowed during the fiscal year 1888. The average value of the first payments on these original claims for 1890 was $485.51. The average annual value of each pension at the close of the fiscal year was $183.94.

At the close of the fiscal year there remained in the hands of the pension agents the sum of $580,283.88 of the pension fund which had not been disbursed for want of time and which has been returned to the treasury; and there were 20,628 pensioners unpaid at the close of the fiscal year who were entitled to receive $4,357,357.80 which has since been paid from the appropriation for the fiscal year 1891.

The appropriation for the present year is $97,000,791, but such has been the great number of pensioners added to the list by special acts of Congress and the energetic work of the bureau that a deficiency appropriation will be required, the amount of which cannot yet be accurately stated.

The commissioner has considered the question as to the number of our old soldiers very carefully, and has expressed his judgment in the following table:

Number of soldiers enlisted during the war for the Union, excluding re-enlistments		2,213,865
Number killed in battle and by other casualties and who died of disease to July 1, 1865	364,116	
Estimated number of deaths of soldiers discharging the war to July 1, 1865	25,284	
Number of desertions	121,896	
		511,296
Number of survivors of the war July 1, 1865, less deaths and desertions		1,702,069
Number of survivors July 1, 1865, less deaths and desertions, who were subject to the usual laws of mortality		1,116,069
Number of survivors July 1, 1865, who because of wounds and other disabilities were subject to a higher rate of mortality, equal to 12 years' shortening of the expectation of life		586,000
Number surviving July 1, 1890, who are probably subject to the ordinary life tables		831,089
Number surviving July 1, 1890, who are subject to a greater death rate		415,000
Total number of survivors July 1, 1890		1,246,089

Of the foregoing number of survivors about 160,000 are now 62 years of age and upwards.

The estimate for army and navy pensions for 1892 is about $133,000,000.

THE NAVY REPORT.

Our New War Vessels—The Need of Coast Defences.

The secretary of the Navy, in his annual report, says that since March 4, 1889, nine new vessels, which were at that time in various stages of progress, the first two being practically out of the contractor's hands, have been completed and put in commission. During the coming winter four more will be added to the list. Of the other vessels which had been authorized prior to the above-mentioned date, four were at that time more or less advanced. The designs of seven were completed, but their actual construction had not yet been undertaken. Six authorized, had not yet been designed.

Of the 14 vessels last mentioned, all are now well advanced in construction, with the exception of the ram, upon which proposals were invited October 18, 1890. There remain two other vessels, the dynamite gunboat No. 2, whose construction was authorized conditionally, in case the Vesuvius proved a success, which fact has not yet been demonstrated; and the armored cruising monitor, also an experimental design, whose features hardly seem to meet the present demands of naval construction.

It thus appears that during the 20 months covered by the present administration, nine new ships have been put in commission; four, including one monitor, have been advanced to a point where they are just about to go into commission; five are in such a condition that they will shortly be waiting for their armor; seven have been built from the keel up, of which the Texas and Monterey are nearly ready for launching, and the five cruisers are well advanced; while of the six others previously authorized all have been designed and advertised, and all but one, the ram, have been contracted for and are actually under construction.

The next group of vessels consists of the four monitors, which have been in process of construction for many years without much prospect of reaching a final result in any ascertainable future period. For the first time in their history, the department may now safely predict their speedy completion.

All the double-turreted monitors will be ready for their armor as soon as it can be delivered, and if there is no unforeseen cause of delay about the deliveries all will be in commission at some time in 1892.

The North Atlantic squadron, under the command of Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, consists of the Philadelphia, Dolphin, Petrel, Enterprise and Vesuvius, and has been occupied with American interests in West Indian and Central American waters.

The squadron of evolution, consisting of the Chicago, Boston, Atlanta and Yorktown, under the command of Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker, remained in European waters until May last, when it proceeded to Brazil on a visit of compliment and friendship to that republic, returning to New York at the end of July.

The South Atlantic squadron remained under the command of Acting Rear Admiral James H. Gillis, with the Richmond as flag-ship, until May last, when he returned to the United States. The squadron now consists of the Pensacola, Essex and Tallapoosa, and is under the command of Acting Rear Admiral William P. McCann.

The Pacific squadron consists of the Charleston, Mohican, Iroquois and Ranger, under the command of Acting Rear-Admiral George Brown, and has been looking after the interests of the whalers in the waters of the Hawaiian and Samoan islands. The Alert, Nipsic, Adams and store-ship Monongahela have been put out of commission for necessary repairs.

The Asiatic squadron consists of the Omaha, Swatara, Monocacy and Alliance, under the command of Rear-Admiral George D. Belknap. The Marion returned to the United States in May last, and was put out of commission at the Mare island navy yard for repairs.

The Pinta has continued on special duty in Alaskan waters, the Michigan, upon the lakes, the Despatch and Fortune upon our coast, and the Thetis on surveying duty in the Pacific. The scarcity of vessels on the Pacific station made it necessary to withdraw the Ranger from surveying duty and assign her to the Pacific station, where she has been employed part of the time in company with the Thetis, in the waters on the west coast of Central America.

The training squadron, consisting of the Jamestown and Portsmouth, has made the usual cruise in the West Indies and Europe.

The general estimates for the support of the navy, including public works, and of the marine corps, have been cut down to the lowest possible point, and show a total of $1,352,594.56 less than the estimates of last year, and $155,886.30 less than the appropriations for the current year.

On the other hand, the estimates for increase of the navy show an enlargement far beyond that which has taken place in any prior year. The estimates for this purpose for the year ending June 30, 1891, were $9,386,500; the estimates for the current year are $18,471,229, or nearly double the amount. By far the largest part of this increase is for payments upon outstanding contracts.

Aims of the Department.

The aim of the navy department during the last year in carrying out the provisions of law in reference to the increase of the navy requires little description further than that which has been already given. It is the aim that was adopted and steadily pursued during the early years of our naval history; to build ships of various types for various purposes, each one of which should be the best of her type in existence.

Whatever line of construction Congress should now deem it best to follow up, the department would draw especial attention to the necessities of the most vulnerable points along the coast, with a view of providing, as far as possible, for the protection of the enormous interests at stake in those localities. The stretch of coast from Fortress Monroe to Boston contains four large cities, one of them a vast aggregation of cities, the storehouses of national wealth, which to-day is entirely accessible to an enemy. The defense of these four commercial seaports is a problem of vital interest to the whole United States. Danger that threatens the coast and seaports of these states is a danger to the whole country.

There is no other instance in the world at the present time of so much wealth in so exposed a situation. To protect it requires a combination of guns afloat and guns on land.

The harbor of New York at the present time is entirely defenseless. The forts at the narrows would offer no obstruction to the entrance of a fleet. With a fleet once in the harbor the consequence would be of such magnitude that the country at large could not disregard them. An enemy's fleet once in the waters of New York would remain there. Commerce would be annihilated. Communication would be absolutely cut off. The ferryboats would cease to run. The Brooklyn bridge would be closed to traffic as the condition of its preservation. Finally, the railroad communications would be cut and the food supply of two and one-half millions of people would come to an end. Capitalists might afford to pay a ransom, but famine would fall first on the homes of the poor. The ransom paid by that population would be anything which it was in their power to give, and which the fleet in the harbor would accept as the price for its departure.

The present statement is revealing no secret; at least no secret to foreign states. It is only our own people who ignore it. The facts are patent upon the charts of our own coast survey—charts upon which every channel on the water and every topographical detail on the land are plotted with fatal accuracy—and which any one, American or foreigner, has for years been able to have for the asking.

For a Disordered Liver
Try BEECHAM'S PILLS.
25cts. a Box.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

GENERAL NEWS.

AFTER THE STANDARD.

The Attorney General of Ohio Trying to Revoke its Charter.

Attorney-General Watson, on November 29, filed in the Supreme court an amended petition in the case of Ohio vs. the Standard Oil company to revoke its charter. This action is on the ground that the Standard has extended beyond its charter and merged into another corporation. Judge Kline, of Cleveland, consented to the filing of the amendments in order to give the company till January 1st to answer.

The amended petition alleges that there are now in existence only seven of the original $5,000 shares of Standard Oil stock, that by the agreements entered into by the directors of the Standard and the trustees of the trust the former conveyed to the latter 34,993 shares of stock, and the trustees in return immediately issued an equal number of certificates of the Standard Oil trust.

The petition further sets up that none of the nine trustees of the monopoly are residents of Ohio. Another allegation used in the petition to show that the Standard is now not conducting business as provided in its charter is that, instead of the stockholders receiving the net earnings, they get their proportion from the trust on the Standard certificate.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Directors are Fooling Away Much Valuable Time.

The National World's Fair commission, on November 26, took up the report of the committee on buildings and grounds. This precipitated a rather acrimonious interchange between Commissioner Martindale, of Indiana, who was in favor of adopting the report, and Commissioner De Young, of California, who was opposed to it.

The latter pointed out that the plans of the buildings were merely in verbal outline, without working plans, and declared that a plebiscite was left through which the local directory might come out with a lot of mere shells. He moved that the buildings be made of glass, steel and iron, and fire proof.

After some discussion the motion was laid on the table, it being pointed out by Mr. Martindale that there had not been time since the selection of the site to prepare working plans for such an array of structures.

"MRS. PARTINGTON."

Benjamin Penhallow Shillaber Dead at the Age of 76.

Benjamin Penhallow Shillaber, familiarly known in the literary world as "Mrs. Partington," died on Nov. 25, at his residence in Chelsea, Mass., aged 76 years. For many years a victim of rheumatism, he died of heart disease, having within a short time been prostrated by the latter affliction. Never a favorite of fortune, he was one of the happiest of men, and during his long confinement he never lost his cheerfulness, but bore his troubles with a resignation that was a characteristic of his whole life. The death of his wife in 1888 was a sad blow to him. He leaves four children.

Unusually Severe Winter.

Severe frosts and snow are reported on the shores of the Mediterranean, something unknown for twenty years. Very severe snow storms are reported in Spain, and the Pyrenees are impassable. The German rivers have fallen, but are full of dangerous drift ice.

Have Left the Strip.

Hon. E. M. Hewins, of Cedarvale, Ks., reports that the cattle are all off the Cherokee strip and that the closest inspection will fail to show a single instance where President Harrison's order has been disobeyed.

California's Vote.

The official count of the vote of California at the recent election has been concluded. It shows that Markham, Republican, received a plurality of 7,600.

Every skin and scalp disease, whether torturing, disfiguring, humiliating, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply or blotchy, with loss of hair, from pimples to the most distressing eczemas, and every humor of the blood, whether inherited or contracted, is speedily, permanently and economically cured by the Cuticura Remedies, consisting of Cuticura the great Skin Cure, Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. This is strong language, but true. Thousands of grateful testimonials from infancy to age attest their wonderful, unfailing, unsurpassed efficacy.
Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c.; Soap, 25c.; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston, Mass.
Send for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases."
Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by Cuticura Soap.
Instant relief for Kidney Pains and Muscular Weakness, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. 25c.

IN THE BAD LANDS.

The Indians Gathering in as the Fastnesses of the Hills.

The Indian police, on duty 500 yards from the agency buildings, reached Agent Royer, at Pine Ridge Agency late Saturday night, November 29, and said that a panic in the camp of the "friendlies" was inevitable, unless they were given protection. All had received an urgent invitation to join the hostiles and go on the war-path with them. Agent Royer sent them an extra guard of 100 armed scouts, but even this did little good.

The Indian village continued melting away and Sabbath morning revealed the fact that over two-thirds of the 6,000 who were here at sunset had disappeared. The hostiles have decided to move their camp to the "Bad Lands" and there await the coming of the troops to capture them. They began moving there yesterday morning and by night all of them were hidden away in that region, which the best scouts describe as being worse than the lava beds in which the Modocs took shelter.

These Bad Lands begin at the mouth of Wounded Knee creek, of which so much has been heard of late, and which is the gathering point for all these hostiles, and where the ghost dance started upon this reservation. They run 110 miles northeast to southwest, and about 50 miles east to west. It is an utterly barren region of precipitous canons and fantastic and ghostly formations. Few white men are acquainted with the region, the Indians, however, knowing it thoroughly.

The fact that it is possible for the Indians, when once established there as they are now, to continue to make raids upon the settlers adjoining the Bad Lands, will certainly, it would seem, induce the soldiers to push into the region after this big thieving band of reds, notwithstanding the fearful chances to be incurred. The scouts that brought information concerning this latest plan of the hostiles, also said that the latter had just slaughtered 500 head of government cattle and 300 belonging to Gov. Melette of South Dakota. The scouts saw this beef being hauled in wagons and pack trains to the new camp in the Bad Lands. Many wagon loads of flour and other provisions that had been stolen from the settlers were also seen headed for the region of death. Gen. Brooke has just received a telegram of 700 words from Gen. Ruger warning him that 300 lodges, (about 1,000 warriors) of Cheyennes were coming from Cheyenne agency to join the hostiles near here.

The Sixth cavalry, en route from Albuquerque to Fort Meade, have been ordered to stop at Fort Sill, where another ghost-dance fever has broken out. This was the day set for the appearance of the new Indian Messiah, but, so far as can be learned, the red children who have hugged the delusion, have been disappointed. Charley Turning Hawk, who keeps a trading store on Porcupine, came in yesterday afternoon and reported that the hostile gang had raided his store and taken nearly $1,000 worth of goods. A party of eight scouts under Frank Garard, chief government scout, has just started out to get further information and very important developments are expected. The troops are still under orders to be ready to move or fight at a moment's notice.

NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

President Polk's Annual Address Listened to With Much Interest.

The National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial union met at Ocaola, Fla., on Dec 2.

Immediately after calling the delegates to order, President Polk began the delivery of his annual address, which occupied over an hour. The address congratulated the Alliance on its achievements since the last meeting, and then reviewed the causes of agricultural depression.

He the president declared that this depression is an anomaly to the student of industrial progress. "Retrogression in American agriculture," he said, "means national decay, and powerful and promising as is this young Irish republic, yet its power and glory touch not the degradation of the American farmer."

The harm incident to centralization of the money power and upholding of monopolies was then pointed out, and both political parties were condemned for favoring and encouraging this condition.

With reference to extending the order, the president urged that additional organizers be sent at once into Oregon, Washington, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Arizona and other states. Among his recommendations was one that an organization be formed to be known as the national legislature, composed of the national president and vice presidents of all state Alliances, their duty being to look closely after legislative action demanded by the Alliance, both in state and national legislatures of Congress. He recommended changes in the constitution and recited "Demands" to be made in way of financial, land, election and tax reforms. He deprecated sectionalism, and closed with an eloquent appeal for national harmony.

ASKED TO WITHDRAW.

The Irish Leaders in America Throw Parnell Overboard.

John Dillon, William O'Brien, Thomas P. O'Connor, T. D. Sullivan and Thomas P. McGill, all of the Irish envoys in America, except Timothy Harrington, at Chicago, on Nov. 30, signed and cabled to London a manifesto, demanding that Parnell be deposed from leadership. The manifesto concludes as follows:

We are convinced that a calm and resolute course of action on our part in this cruel emergency will redound to the advantage of our cause by furnishing conclusive testimony of the capacity of our party and of our people for self-government. We cannot relinquish the hope that in the face of such decisive action by the elective representatives of the Irish people, Mr. Parnell's sense of patriotism will withhold him from plunging Ireland into those horrors of dissension which have so often already in her tragic and unhappy history robbed her of liberty at the moment it was within her grasp, and will save him from standing in our passionate hour the results of all his incomparable services to his country.

Oleomargarine Decision.

The validity of the state oleomargarine law came up before Judge R. R. Nelson, of the United States Circuit court, at St. Paul, Minn., on the hearing upon the writ of habeas corpus of G. E. Gooch, who was arrested at White Bear, Minn., for selling an original package of the so-called bogus butter which was the property of Armour & Co., of Chicago, shipped by them to St. Paul, and sold by Mr. Gooch, who was their agent to certain wholesale dealers. The court decided in favor of the original package and ordered Mr. Gooch discharged.

Earthquakes.

A violent shock of earthquake was felt on November 28 throughout the Danube valley. The inhabitants were panic stricken, and fled in terror from their houses. No serious damage is reported.

Dr. Mary Walker Dying.

Dr. Mary Walker lies dying at her farm near Bunker Hill, New York. The trouble is said to be heart failure.

Congress Opens.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Both House and Senate met at noon and heard the President's message read, after which an adjournment was had. A few bills were introduced.

Market Column.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1890.

The following shows changes in Government bonds during the past week:

	Dec. 2.	Nov. 26.
4's, coupons	121½	121
4's, registered	120½	121
Pac. 6's of '95	110	113

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Reserve, increase	$ 222,600
Loans, decrease	2,749,100
Specie, decrease	1,068,700
Legal tenders, increase	1,562,700
Deposits, decrease	3,108,800
Circulation, decrease	11,500

The banks now hold $580,300 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

Trade.

The general trade of the country has been fairly good during the week just closed, notwithstanding the fact that there was some failures in the East.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Wall street, 3 p. m.—Money closed easy at 6 per cent. Bar silver, 98. The stock market was marked this afternoon at 1 o'clock by a sharp rally, which carried everything up to about opening figures. The advance continued until toward the close, when there was a slight reaction, but the market closed quiet and at about the best figures of the day.

Range of New York stocks to-day, as received by Cronenberg, Chapman & King, Law building:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closed
Atch	30¾	31¾	29¾	29½
Am. C. O	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Can. Sou	49½	49⅞	48½	49
C. C. C	58½	60	58¾	59⅝
C., B. & Q	87¼	89	86⅞	88⅛
C. Gas T	34⅞	36⅛	34⅝	36⅛
Del. Hud	126¾	126⅝	125⅝	126¼
Del. Lack	127	130¾	126	130
Erie	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
Hock. Val				
J. C	97	100	97	100
Lead Tr	16	16⅛	15¼	16⅛
Lake Shore	105½	106¾	105½	106¼
Lou. & Nash	74¾	75	73¾	74⅞
M. C				
Mo. Pac	63⅜	65¼	63⅜	65⅛
N. P	32⅜	33⅜	31⅞	33⅜
N. P. pf'd	62½	63⅜	60⅝	62⅝
N. W	104¾	104¾	103½	104
N. Y. C	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼
N. A	12¾	13	12⅝	12⅞
P. M	81⅛	82	80⅝	82
Pullman	177	177	176	177
R. T	15¾	16⅛	15⅝	16¼
R. I	69¾	72¼	69¾	71⅛
Read	29⅜	30⅝	29	30⅛
Silver	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼
Sugar	56	56¼	55¾	56¼
St. Paul	50	52⅜	49⅝	52⅛
T. C. I	82½	83¼	82¼	83¼
T. Pac	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼
U. Pac	60¾	61	59¾	60¼
Wabash				
Wab. pf'd	18¼	18⅝	17¾	18⅛
W. U	76¾	77¼	76	77¼

ON THE TOLEDO EXCHANGE.

The Stock of Grain and Prices on the Market.

The markets for wheat this forenoon were dull, with a trifle better feeling. Prices opened ⅛ to ¼c above yesterday's close, and strengthened a little as trade proceeded.

At Toledo, No. 2 soft red was worth 95½c.

December wheat, 96½c; May wheat, 103c.

Corn dull, No. 2, 53c; May, 56½c.

Oats—No. 2 white, nominally, 48c; No. 2 mixed, 47c.

Clover seed, steady; prime cash, $4 17½; January, $4 22½.

This Afternoon's Market.

This afternoon the markets for wheat underwent slight fluctuations, closing easier, with but little change as compared with the preceding day.

At Toledo, No. 2, soft red Lake Shore sold at 98½c, and D. & M. at 97½c; No 2 white wheat, 93½c.

December wheat was neglected. May wheat opened at 102¾c, rose to 103¾c and closed at 102½c.

Corn—Duil; No. 2, about 53c cash; No. 3 yellow, 53½c.

Oats—No. 2 white, nominally 48c, and No. 2 mixed, 47c.

Clover seed—Fair trade, firmer; prime cash, $4 20; December, $4 17½.

Dressed hogs—Sales, 65 head; in lots, $4 50.

Prices of December and May wheat today:

Dec.	Opened.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
Toledo	....	....	....	....
Chicago	93	93	92¾	92¾
New York	103¼	103½	103¼	103¾
St. Louis	92	93	92	93
May.				
Toledo	102½	103¾	102	102¾
Chicago	101⅝	102¼	100¾	100¾
New York	107⅛	108¾	106¾	106¾
St. Louis	98⅝	99⅞	99⅛	99⅞

The Produce Market.

Butter—Best 18@20c; fair grades 16@17c.

Eggs—Steady; cold storage, 23c; f